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Algeria	1.50	Den.	1.15	Sw.	0.80	Sw.	0.80
Argentina	2.25	Fin.	1.25	Sw.	1.25	Sw.	1.25
Australia	1.75	Fr.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Belgium	1.50	Gr.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Canada	1.25	Ind.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Denmark	1.25	Ir.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
France	1.00	It.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Germany	1.00	Jap.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Greece	1.50	Nor.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
India	1.50	Port.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Italy	1.00	Spain	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Japan	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
South Africa	1.50	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
U.K.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
U.S.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00
Yugoslavia	1.50	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00	Sw.	1.00

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Lufthansa Order Boosts Airbus Tentative Agreement to Buy A-340 Crucial to Production

LATE NEWS
Record Volume On Wall Street
 The New York Stock Exchange continued its 1987 romp on Thursday, setting a record for trading volume of 253 million shares as the Dow Jones industrial average surged 35.72 points to close at 2,070.73.

The previous record volume of 244 million shares was set on Dec. 19.

Other market indexes also set records Thursday. Since Jan. 2, the Dow average has climbed 174.78 points, or 9 percent of its value. See Page 12.

INSIDE TODAY
RECORD VOLUME
 The New York Stock Exchange set a record for trading volume of 253 million shares as the Dow Jones industrial average surged 35.72 points to close at 2,070.73. See Page 12.

ROADSIDE STANDS
 Roadside stands like this are the best places to find the authentic tastes of Jamaica. Page 10.

GENERAL NEWS
 The Polish leader heard harsh words from Italian trade unionists over his treatment of Solidarity. Page 8.
 Chernobyl still affects EC food exports to Asia. Page 8.
 Two treatment had used drugs prior to the Beirut accident that killed 16 persons. Page 4.
 The latest Gulf War offensive went into its seventh day with reports of land battles on two fronts. Page 2.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
 The dollar closed steady but generally lower in nervous European trading. Page 17.
 Airlift of America recalled 250,000 vehicles because of problems with sudden acceleration. Page 15.

Death Toll Exceeds 170 In European Cold Wave

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HAMBURG — West German engineers set off dynamite charges Thursday in an attempt to loosen huge ice floes blocking the Elbe River, as the death toll from the cold wave in Europe surpassed 170, the authorities said.

A Hamburg city spokesman, Werner Hackmann, said that West German Army units detonated the explosives in an effort to loosen packed-up ice floes east of the port city. Officials said the floes were blocking the Elbe, threatening floods in nearby residential areas.

The thick ice had threatened to burst dikes protecting the homes of 15,000 people along the river.

Snowplows were out again across northern Europe as communities struggled to cope with a fourth day of some of the fiercest winter conditions for two decades, including record low temperatures.

Many new fatalities were blamed on the weather, including the elderly and motorists who froze to death and people who died in accidents on hazardous roads.

Thousands of schools remained shut, energy supplies were hit in some areas and rescue services in isolated districts struggled to reach villages cut off by snow.

The coldest place in the northern hemisphere was Potrovska in Soviet Siberia, with a temperature of minus 60 degrees centigrade (minus 76 degrees Fahrenheit).

Many places enjoyed a respite Thursday from blizzards and snowdrifts. But with the pace of business and commerce reduced by the weather, experts could offer little cheer, predicting further intense cold with more snow to come in many places.

The freeze interrupted road and rail transport across Europe and disrupted some passenger flights. Some smaller airports were forced to close, including those in Venice and Turin, as snow blanketed northern Italy and strong winds battered coastal areas.

In Berlin, a 79-year-old woman froze to death near the Berlin Wall after apparently getting lost when she left the home for the elderly. See **COLD**, Page 2.



Birds in London's Hyde Park got a helping hand.

Afghan Reports Moscow Accord On Full Pullout

KABUL, Afghanistan — Major General Najibullah, the leader of Afghanistan, announced Thursday that his government and the Soviet Union had reached accords paving the way for the full withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Speaking on the first day of a government-proclaimed cease-fire, General Najibullah also offered an amnesty to military deserters as part of his campaign to end the civil war between government forces and Moslem rebels.

The rebels have rejected the cease-fire, and some groups have pledged to increase their attacks against Communist forces.

General Najibullah was addressing a congress of the National Fatherland Front, a pro-government umbrella organization. He cautioned that moves by Moscow and Kabul depended on the rebel response to his unity drive.

Separately, the Afghan government showed foreign reporters a U.S.-made Stinger missile that officials said had been captured from rebels in the past two weeks.

Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi said it was one of two such weapons, along with a British-made Blowpipe missile, captured by the army in Kandahar Province.

"These missiles prove that the U.S. and Britain are directly participating in aggression against our country," Mr. Rafi said.

At the congress, the chairman of the front, Abdurrahim Hatif, told delegates that reports of cease-fire violations by the guerrillas had come in from the Khost region near the Pakistani border. Dozens of delegates, when asked by Mr. Hatif if government forces should take immediate action against the rebels or wait before responding, shouted: "Go for them! Go for them!"

Speaking at a news conference later, the State Security Minister, Major General Ghulam Faruq Yaqubi, said it was too early to say whether there had been any serious incidents or whether the cease-fire was holding.

He made no comment on the incident mentioned by Mr. Hatif or on the reports from guerrilla sources in Islamabad that rebels had killed three government soldiers early Thursday in an attack near Torkham, close to the Khyber Pass on the Pakistani border.

Interior Minister Sayed Mohammad Ghilzoi repeated Afghan government statements that the cease-fire, declared provisionally for six months, would be extended if it was observed by the guerrillas.

The cease-fire is part of a national reconciliation plan announced by General Najibullah after he held talks with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Moscow last month. The Soviet Union has said it is seeking to expedite the return home of its troops.

General Najibullah said future measures taken by the two countries would "directly depend on steps taken by the other side," and declared that the Soviet Union would not abandon Afghanistan if guerrillas, aided by external support, continued their attacks.

Although he provided no details of the agreement, analysts said General Najibullah's remarks were the first formal confirmation that a joint blueprint had been prepared. See **AFGHAN**, Page 2.



Major General Najibullah

Deng Attack Said to Hurt His Program

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — An attack by China's leader on a writer widely seen as the most influential intellectual figure to have emerged since the Cultural Revolution could undermine China's modernization program by frightening many intellectuals and other specialists said this week.

"It's a real setback," Merle Goldman, a professor of Chinese history at Boston University, said Wednesday of Deng Xiaoping's criticism of the writer, Liu Binyan.

In an interview with a visiting Japanese politician Tuesday, Mr. Deng charged that Mr. Liu, along with a leading scientist and another writer, were responsible for touching off a wave of student demonstrations in China by advocating Westernization.

"When you attack Liu Binyan, you're not just attacking a few literary types but the whole Chinese intellectual community," Miss Goldman said. "He has become a symbol of integrity and professionalism for all Chinese scientists, engineers and students, just the kind of people Deng needs for modernization."

Mr. Liu, a reporter for People's Daily, has emerged in the last few years as a muckraker who has exposed corruption among officials and raised questions about the legitimacy of the Communist system.

Although he spent more than 20 years confined to labor camps under Mao Zedong, he has remained a devoted Marxist. Beijing's tolerance of his recent writing was seen by many Chinese, analysts said, as evidence that the government was pursuing a more open policy toward intellectuals.

Mr. Deng's attempt to blame Mr. Liu, 61, for the month of student demonstrations that swept China is part of an old Chinese technique known as "killing the chicken to scare the monkey," said Miss Goldman, who has written a book entitled, "China's Intellectuals: Advice and Dissent."

"While it may bring peace and order in the short term," she added, "for the long term it undermines Deng's own modernization drive."

At the same time, State Department officials expressed concern. See **CHINA**, Page 2.

Reagan Allies Urge Iran Arms Apology

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Many of the Republican lawmakers investigating the Iran-contra affair, including some of President Ronald Reagan's strongest supporters in Congress, now say they believe the president should take full responsibility for his administration's mistakes and apologize to the American public and appeal to the people to forgive him.

One of those legislators, Representative Henry J. Hyde of Illinois, said he had suggested to David M. Abshire, the president's new special counsel, that Mr. Reagan should use his State of the Union message on Jan. 27 to make such a statement.

Another staunch Reagan ally, Senator Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, said he had made a similar recommendation to the White House.

Other Republican legislators said in interviews that Mr. Reagan could limit the controversy and retain public support if he came forward and explicitly accepted full blame for mistakes in selling arms to Iran and allowing proceeds to be diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels.

They include Senator Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire, vice chairman of a special Senate committee formed to investigate the matter, and Senator William S. Cohen of Maine, a member of both the special committee and the intelligence committee.

After Mr. Cohen said in a speech on the Senate floor Monday that Mr. Reagan could not "escape responsibility" for the situation, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the president had already accepted responsibility.

However, the closest Mr. Reagan has come to acknowledging mistakes and assuming personal responsibility was in a radio address Dec. 6, when he said, "It's obvious that the execution of these policies were flawed and mistakes were made."

Not all of the Republicans on the investigative committees who were interviewed said it would be appropriate for Mr. Reagan to make an apologetic statement.

For example, Senator Paul S. Trible Jr. of Virginia said: "While See **REAGAN**, Page 2.



A cold weather snap hits Europe as spring-like weather warms the Arctic Circle. The harsh weather is taking its toll on the Herald Tribune's printing and distribution throughout Europe. For example, the unaccommodated heavy snowfall in the south of France caused the roof of our Marseille printing plant to collapse Wednesday, and this plus icy roads are delaying many of our deliveries. Thank you for your understanding.

2 Colonels Linked to Iran Profits

By Stuart Diamond and Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — It has been alleged that two U.S. Army colonels were implicated in efforts to sell arms to Iran and acted for private gain while they were on active duty in sensitive European assignments, one as early as 1983, according to military sources, arms dealers and confidential documents.

The colonels, now retired, entered into dealings while assigned to the U.S. embassies in Paris and London, where they were entrusted with the official responsibility of monitoring international shipments of some of these same American weapons, according to interviews and records. They both denied any wrongdoing.

U.S. military codes bar officers on active duty from using information gained in the line of duty for private gain or even appearing to engage in a conflict of interest with arms dealers. It is also against U.S. law to sell arms to Iran. Military penalties range from oral reprimand to court martial; criminal violations are punishable by fines and imprisonment under federal statutes.

The allegations emerged during an investigation by The New York Times and suggest that efforts to sell arms to Iran involve a wider circle of military officers than has so far come to light in accounts of dealings by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a former National Security Council staff member, and Richard V. Secord, a retired air force major general, the central figures in the White House initiative to sell arms to Iran and the diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The New York Times also found that some of the private efforts of other military men occurred much earlier than the publicly acknowledged White House involvement, which began in mid-1985.

Documents in the possession of See **COLONELS**, Page 5.



Sled dogs found easy going in Paris, where snow fell for two straight nights.

U.S., Soviet Union Start 7th Series of Arms Talks

By Thomas Netter
International Herald Tribune
GENEVA — The chief Soviet and American negotiators at the 22-month-old Geneva arms talks held their first meeting of a new, and possibly crucial, round Thursday over lunch at the Soviet mission here.

As a news conference, the deputy Soviet negotiator, Alexei A. Obukhov said the new round of the negotiations could give the current round of talks "new impetus," making for what he called a "breakthrough round."

The current round of talks, scheduled to last six weeks, could prove crucial, both because of the new Soviet thrust, and the statements by both sides that the other is responsible for a lack of further progress.

Talks on Nuclear Tests
 Soviet and U.S. officials are to meet in Geneva on Jan. 22 to discuss nuclear testing, the State Department said on Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

There has been an impasse on the issue with the United States seeking ways to improve monitoring two treaties limiting the size of underground tests and the Soviets seeking an end to all tests.

Yuli M. Vorontsov, left, the new Soviet arms negotiator in Geneva, welcomed his U.S. opposite, Max M. Kampelman, to the Soviet Mission for a private lunch on Thursday.

Economic Boom Beckons Immigrants to Ivory Coast

By James Brooke
New York Times Service
ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Theodore Codo had a simple choice.

He could stay at home in Benin and earn \$65 a month as a cook. Or he could travel for one week by truck, bribe guards at three national borders and enter the laissez-faire economy of the Ivory Coast, where cooks earn \$165 a month.

By choosing the Ivory Coast, Mr. Codo joined a flood of West African immigrants who now make up almost one-third of the country's population — three million out of 10 million people.

Immigrant workers, a group usually associated with the United States or Europe, come to the country to take part in one of Africa's rare economic success stories.

With its free-market economy, close links to France and open border policy, the Ivory Coast has emerged as an African nation marked by smooth roads, a functioning telephone system, well-stocked shops, near self-sufficiency in food and high economic growth.

This year, economists predict, the Ivory Coast may pull ahead of its traditional rival, Nigeria, to have the highest per capita income in West Africa. In 1985, both countries had a per capita income of about \$700 a year — well over the \$300 average for the 11 other countries of West Africa.

As a measure of its economic strength, the Ivory Coast's exports in 1986 were worth about \$3 billion, largely coffee and cocoa. By contrast, Nigeria, a nation with 10 times the population, had exports valued at \$5 billion, largely oil.

"If you travel the region, it is obvious that it has been our economic boom which has attracted so many people in," Paul Koffi Koffi, employment director of the Labor Ministry, said last week.

In Abidjan, people from Benin, like Mr. Codo, are largely cooks and cabinetmakers. Senegalese are tailors and jewelry makers. Malians sell cloth in markets and work as laundrymen. Burkinabe work as gardeners, street sweepers and night watchmen.

"They generally do the manual labor that an Ivorian would never touch," an Ivorian journalist said of immigrants from Burkina Faso.

In the countryside, Burkinabe perform most of the labor on Ivorian coffee and cocoa plantations. On pineapple plantations, Ghanaians provide most of the labor.

A national census is to be held this year, and Mr. Koffi Koffi predicted that it would show that half of Abidjan's population of two million is foreign-born.

His surveys indicate that one-third of employees in the private sector are foreign-born and that 60 percent of those in the "informal" private sector — street merchants and the like — are foreigners.

The number of immigrants has caused spasms of xenophobia in the Ivory Coast.

In the early 1980s, when coffee and cocoa prices dropped, Ivorians pushed for a program of "Ivorization."

Under this program, the percentage of Ivorians in middle-level jobs rose from 45 percent in the late 1970s to 53 percent today.

But with the resumption of growth in 1985, the government slowed the program. Last year the Ministry of Labor and Ivorization reverted to its original name, the Ministry of Labor.

"The president thinks a little like the Americans," the Ivorian journalist said of Félix Houphouët-Boigny, who has led Ivory Coast since independence from France. See **IVORY COAST**, Page 2.

WORLD BRIEFS

EC Reportedly Agrees on Retaliation For Trade Tariffs Threatened by U.S.

BRUSSELS (AFP) — The 12 countries of the European Community agreed Thursday night on economic measures it will take against the United States if Washington moves against EC exports, diplomatic sources said here.

Pretoria Allows U.S. Reporter to Stay

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — The government said Thursday it has withdrawn its decision to expel Michael Parks, a Los Angeles Times correspondent, from South Africa.

Waite Meets Lebanon Moslem Leader

BEIRUT (AP) — Terry Waite, the Church of England envoy, met on Thursday with a Sunni Moslem leader, Sheikh Hassan Khaleel, and said his mission to win the release of foreign hostages in Lebanon was "going ahead well."

For the Record

Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York appointed a special prosecutor Tuesday to handle the case of a racially motivated attack against blacks last month in a white area of New York City in which one man died.

Correction

A Page 1 story Thursday mistated the month for which U.S. trade figures were last reported. The article should have said that the U.S. trade deficit widened to a record in November, not December.

Chile to Allow Political Parties

SANTIAGO — Chile's ruling military junta approved on Thursday a law permitting the formation of political parties for the first time in 14 years.

A Winner After 482 Ballots

KINGWOOD, West Virginia — Preston County commissioners who had been trying for more than a week to break a 4-4 tie and elect a president unanimously picked Dave Friend on the 482d ballot Thursday.

Superpower Talks Urged

Mr. Nakasone called Thursday for the United States and the Soviet Union to give up their mutual mistrust and to hold a summit meeting "as soon as possible," The Associated Press reported from Belgrade.

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Iran, Iraq Report Battles Raging on Two Fronts, Causing Heavy Losses

By John Kifner New York Times Service NICOSIA, Cyprus — Fighting continued along two fronts in the Gulf War on Thursday, with both Iran and Iraq claiming they were inflicting heavy losses on the other.

Iran, which opened a second front in the central region about 75 miles (120 kilometers) northeast of Baghdad on Wednesday, asserted that its regular army troops had withstood a half-dozen Iraqi counterattacks and taken two more hilltops.

The Iranians claimed Wednesday to have recaptured a border post and a chain of strategic heights the Iraqis had held there since the beginning of the war in 1980.

But the Iraqi news agency quoted the Iraqi Second Army Corps commander, General Abdul Sattar Ahmed al-Menshi, as reporting that the Iranian attack was "repulsed and crushed, with thousands of the enemy killed."

On the crucial southern front around the city of Basra, where the Iranians launched their counteroffensive — code-named Karbala-6 for the Shiite Moslem holy city in Iraq — both sides reported heavy combat, according to official communiqués from both Baghdad and Tehran.

Iran claimed its Revolutionary Guards and youthful Basij volunteers were besieging the island of Boverain in the Shatt-al-Arab waterway near the silted-up port of Basra.

The Iraqi news agency quoted a field commander in the area as declaring that "dams of fire created by Iraqi artillery, rocket launchers, mortars and helicopter missiles annihilated thousands of enemy troops throughout the night."

In Tehran, the state television showed a Revolutionary Guard commander at the battlefield, describing the Iranian offensive with the aid of a map and claiming that the advance had penetrated to within six to eight miles (10 to 13 kilometers) of Basra.

The aim of the offensive, he said, was to remove Iraqi firing positions near the Iranian port of Khorramshahr on the other side of the Shatt-al-Arab, and to "push our own fire bases forward, closer to Basra to bring its vital facilities and ports under our fire."

"We hope to continue these attacks so that this chain of operations will lead to a faithful operation to defeat the Iraqi enemy," he added.

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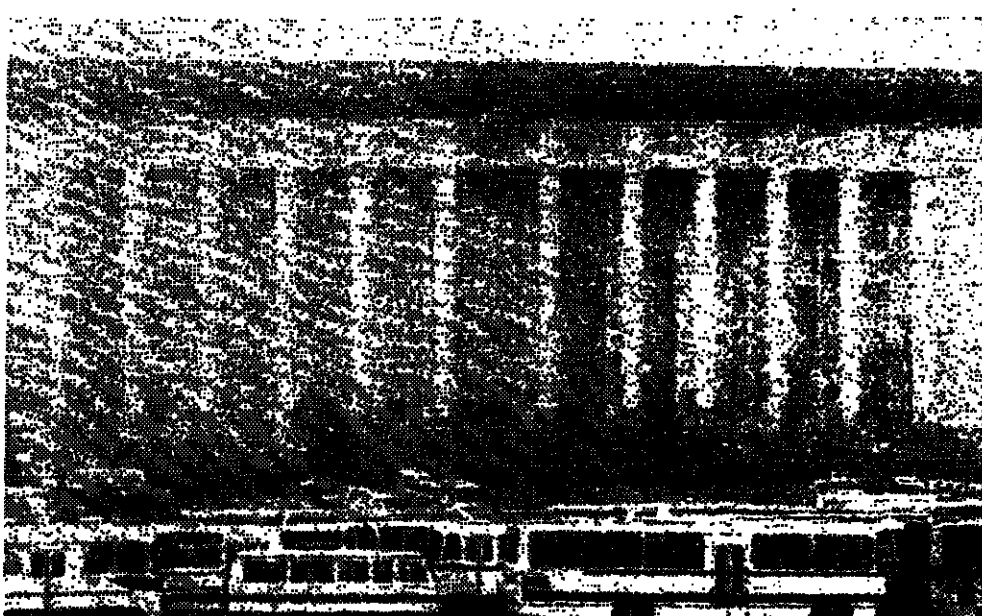
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More than a hundred buses and vans were parked in front of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on Thursday. The vehicles were said to have brought top-level officials for a meeting to discuss the student demonstrations and the appropriate government response.

CHINA: Deng Attack on Writer Called 'Real Setback'

(Continued from Page 1) over the status of Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the Communist Party, who has long been viewed as Mr. Deng's most likely successor.

Mr. Hu and Mr. Liu have long had a personal link, with Mr. Hu serving as the writer's protector, according to Chinese sources. They worked together in the 1950s when Mr. Hu was head of the China Youth League and Mr. Liu worked for a newspaper under his aegis.

Mr. Liu has become the most widely read and admired author in China, Miss Goldman and the officials said. His most famous book was an exposé of corruption among a network of party officials in northeast China entitled, "Between Men and Monsters."

In an extended essay published during a major dispute in 1985, "The Second Kind of Loyalty," Mr. Liu suggested that Chinese should be loyal to their country and society first, not to the party.

Mr. Liu has sought to reject the label of dissident, since it goes against the Confucian tradition of loyalty to the government, Miss Goldman said. But in a meeting last summer in Beijing, he told her that despite all the favorable publicity abroad about China's changes, he worried that "things really haven't changed," she said.

Soviet Campaign on Afghanistan Prompts a U.S.-Pakistani Meeting

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The United States and Pakistan plan to consult early next week on a common approach toward the seething Soviet effort to bring about a political settlement to the war in Afghanistan.

Interviews in recent days with American officials also indicated uncertainty on whether the Reagan administration would actually welcome an agreement with the Soviets that fell short of being seen as a complete debacle for Moscow, which has about 120,000 soldiers in Afghanistan.

Some officials in the two governments are said to believe that the cease-fire and the call for a government of "national reconciliation" announced on Jan. 1 by Major General Najibullah, the Afghan leader, were meant to undermine the guerrilla forces by weakening support for them internationally and in Pakistan.

The UN negotiations that are to resume next month have been going on since 1982 in Geneva.

Japan Moves To Broaden Its Role in The Pacific

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune SINGAPORE — Japan is starting to spell out details of a strategy for promoting economic growth and political stability of non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia and the South Pacific.

Diplomats said Thursday that the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had decided to adopt a higher profile in regional affairs.

They said the simultaneous dispatch late last week of Tadashi Kojima, Japan's foreign minister, on a five-nation Pacific tour, and of Hajime Tamura, the international trade and industry minister, to three of the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, was intended to highlight Tokyo's interests in the area.

Japan has been under pressure from regional states and the United States to develop new forms of economic cooperation to help prevent the growth of political radicalism and of Soviet bloc influence.

In a speech in Fiji on Wednesday, Mr. Kojima said Japan did not want to see tensions introduced into the South Pacific.

Analysts said this was an oblique reference to Soviet efforts to develop a larger presence in the area by offering financially hard-pressed Pacific islands favorable fisheries and trade agreements.

Mr. Kojima said Japan would expand economic cooperation with the islands and provide "as much assistance as possible to make the region economically more prosperous."

He also invited leaders of South Pacific countries to annual political consultations in Tokyo.

Robert J. O'Neill, director of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, said Thursday that Japan was acknowledging it had to play a more important role in the "economic well-being of small Pacific island states."

Addressing a military conference in Singapore, he said all the islands were poor in resources and many were over-populated.

There would be little danger of Soviet penetration of the area if the United States and its friends in the Pacific, particularly Japan, Australia and New Zealand, stepped up efforts to aid the economy, he added.



Bruno Kreisky, the former Austrian chancellor, resigned Thursday as honorary chairman of the Socialist Party.

Austrian Coalition Drops 5 Portfolios

VIENNA (AP) — The form of the new Austrian coalition government was given final approval Thursday by the Socialist Party and the conservative People's Party, and it included the removal of five government posts, Chancellor Franz Vranitzky announced.

The reduction was achieved by restructuring four ministries and reducing the number of state secretaries. Final agreement on the coalition was reached by negotiating teams Wednesday and unanimously approved Thursday by the executive committees of both parties.

Alois Mock, chairman of the People's Party, will serve as vice chancellor and foreign minister in the new government. In protest over the Socialist's failure to retain the Foreign Ministry, former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky resigned as honorary chairman of the party.

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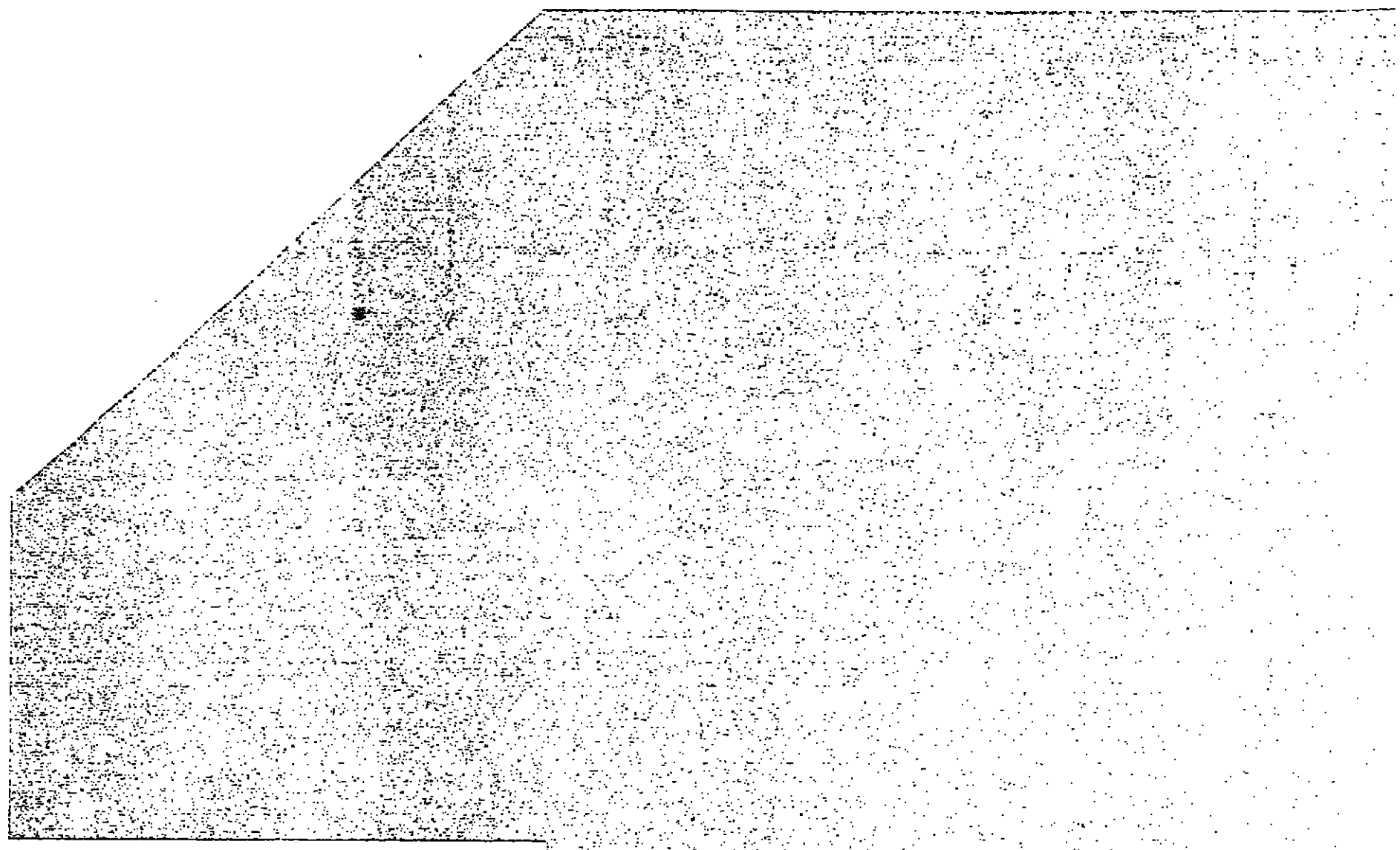
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At The New Yorker, a Rebellion

Magazine Staff, Authors Sign Letter Opposing New Editor

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — More than 160 New Yorker staff members and contributors, including the reclusive J.D. Salinger, have signed a letter calling on Robert A. Gottlieb to withdraw as the magazine's next editor.

"There was a powerful and apparently unanimous expression of sadness and outrage over the manner in which a new editor has been imposed on us...," the letter says, "and it is our hope that the fact of this opposition to the fact of that imposition," the writers, editors and artists wrote Mr. Gottlieb on Wednesday.



Robert A. Gottlieb

But Mr. Gottlieb, 55, promptly refused to withdraw, and the transition seemed assured when he was observed lunching Wednesday at the Algonquin Hotel with William Shawn, 79, the magazine's editor for 35 years.

Mr. Gottlieb, the president and editor in chief of Alfred A. Knopf, was named Monday by Samuel I. Newhouse Jr., The New Yorker's owner, to succeed Mr. Shawn.

But Mr. Shawn said Tuesday that he had not planned to resign so soon and that Mr. Newhouse had reneged on an understanding that the fiction editor, Charles McGrath, would succeed him.

"The New Yorker has not achieved its pre-eminence by following orthodox paths of magazine publishing and editing," the staff letter asserted, "and it is our strange and powerfully held conviction that only an editor who has been a longstanding member of the staff will have a reasonable chance of assuring our continuity, cohesion, and independence."

"We also know that you are a reasonable person," it added. "With this in mind, and cognizant of your expressed deep admiration and affection for this magazine, we urge that, after consultation with our owner, Mr. Newhouse, you withdraw your acceptance of the post that has been offered you."

Signers included famous names in fiction, journalism, criticism and illustration, such as Roger Angell, Whitney Balliett, Penelope Gilliatt, E.J. Kahn Jr., Edward Koren, Ved Mehta, John McManus, Saul Steinberg and Calvin Trillin.

Although Mr. Newhouse had noted that Knopf under Mr. Gott-

lieb had published the books of several New Yorker writers, most of those, including Jonathan Safran Foer, Janet Malcolm, Mark Singer and Lillian Ross, joined the call for Mr. Gottlieb to withdraw. Two prominent Knopf authors, John Updike and Renata Adler, did not.

Mr. Gottlieb's response, posted on the bulletin board of the magazine's 43d Street offices Wednesday afternoon, read: "Of course I understand the feelings you expressed in your letter, and can even sympathize with them. I also appreciate the fact that your resistance to my coming is not personal. "But I do plan to take up this new job as soon as is convenient and practical, and can only add that I'm looking forward to knowing and working with you all."

"I am not surprised," Mr. Newhouse said of the staff reaction. "I think there's a very emotional reaction to a situation that's difficult for people who've had an editor for 35 years. The New Yorker is a very special place."

Mr. Gottlieb said he was leaving — and particularly under circumstances that in their minds are insupportable — and a stranger is being brought in.

"I fell on their heads from outer space," he said. But, he added: "I hope and believe once I'm there and people begin to know me, their anxiety and resentment will recede. I'm going there with the greatest goodwill."

"I am not surprised," Mr. Newhouse said of the staff reaction. "I think there's a very emotional reaction to a situation that's difficult for people who've had an editor for 35 years. The New Yorker is a very special place."

"The findings do not constitute an allegation of fault or determina-

tion of probable cause," Mr. Riley said. The drug and alcohol tests, he added, represented "only one element of the inquiry into human performance in the circumstances of this accident."

A federal regulation issued in 1985 prohibits a railroad employee from reporting to work impaired by alcohol or drugs or possessing or using illegal drugs or alcohol while at work.

Similar tests on three Amtrak crew members found no evidence of alcohol or drug use by two conductors. A test also found no evidence of alcohol use by the Amtrak engineer, who was killed in the accident, Mr. Riley said. Tissue sam-

ples were insufficient to test for the presence of drugs.

The accident, which killed 16 people and injured more than 170, occurred when the high-speed Amtrak passenger train collided with three Conrail locomotives at a junction near Baltimore on Jan. 4. It was the worst accident in Amtrak's 15-year history.

The drug tests used detect metabolic by-products of cannabis, the active ingredient in marijuana. The tests were given more than two hours after the accident. The tests found only trace levels of cannabis.

The exact interpretation of these results, however, depends on the precise sensitivity of the instruments used.

just before the accident. Mr. Riley and others questioned about the test results also declined to say whether the presence of drugs affected the performance of the train crew on the day of the accident.

The tests suggest that Mr. Gates and Mr. Cromwell had smoked marijuana up to several weeks before the accident, but the results do not establish that the men were intoxicated at the time of the accident, according to Dr. Norman Zimberg, a psychiatrist at Harvard Medical School and an expert on drug use, and Richard Weisman, director of the Poison Control Center in New York City.

Second Suspect Is Charged in San Juan Hotel Fire

Under a black hood as he was pushed into a U.S. Marshal's van, Armando Jimenez Rivera, 28, a waiter in the penthouse restaurant of the Dupont Plaza Hotel in San Juan, Puerto Rico, left a court. He is the second hotel employee to be charged in the Dec. 31 fire at the hotel. Mr. Jimenez and Hector Escudero Aponte were charged with 96 counts of murder and starting the fire shortly before hotel workers were to strike over pay. They are members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The union said, meanwhile, that it had been vindicated by the investigation. René Rodriguez, the local Teamsters president, noted that none of the charges implicated the union itself.

Collision of Small Planes Kills at Least 16 in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — A commuter airplane and a private plane collided Thursday over the Salt Lake Valley, killing at least 16 persons and scattering wreckage over a residential area, the authorities said.

The cause of the accident, which occurred during clear weather, was not immediately known, nor was the complete death toll.

The commuter plane was bound from Pocatello, Idaho, to Salt Lake International Airport, officials said. The craft has a capacity of 18 passengers and two crew members, but the authorities said they did not know how many were aboard.

2 Trainmen in Amtrak Accident Had Used Drugs

By Reginald Stuart
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The two men operating three Conrail locomotives that moved past a closed switch and were struck by a speeding Amtrak train used marijuana before the fatal accident, federal railroad officials said.

John H. Riley, administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration, said Wednesday that toxicological tests showed traces of cannabinol, a key ingredient in marijuana, in the blood and urine samples taken from the engineer, Richard L. Gates, and the brakeman, Edward Cromwell, who were operating the Conrail locomotives.

He said the tests did not indicate whether the two men used the drug

Egypt Says Syria Aided Israel in Iran Arms Deal

CAIRO — Egypt has proof that Syria helped Israel implement U.S. arms sales to Iran, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said in Friday's edition.

Abraham Naffeh, editor of the newspaper, which generally reflects government views, wrote that "Egypt has conclusive proof of many of the contents of Syria's shameful record: secret contacts between Syria and Israel, facilities extended by Syria to Israel in the U.S. arms deal to Iran, underground agreements between Syria and Israel against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon," the newspaper said.

Mr. Naffeh warned that Egypt would expose Syria's actions if it persisted in what he called its hostile policy toward Egypt.

At Pentagon, Aide Tied to Contras Quits

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department's senior official concerned with Central American affairs, Nestor D. Sanchez, will leave office Jan. 31 amid reports from administration and congressional sources that investigators are studying his role in the Iran-contra affair.

Robert B. Sims, the Defense Department spokesman, said Wednesday that there was "nothing unusual at all" about the retirement.

Mr. Sanchez, he said, "told me he just wants to go home to live on his farm" in Leesburg, Virginia.

But some other Defense Department officials said Mr. Sanchez was being eased out because the investigations of the controversy were getting uncomfortably close to his activities. So far, the Pentagon has not been linked to the controversy in any major way.

In an interview Wednesday evening, Mr. Sanchez, 60, said he was not surprised at speculation that he was leaving office because of the investigations. But he added: "I've been talking about retiring for some time, and it's just a matter of when. No time's a good time. But I have some personal matters that I must attend to."

He said that although he would not be surprised if he is called as a witness in the Iran-contra inquiry, no one has called him yet. He stated that he had not been involved in any improper activities.

He was responsible for formulating Defense Department positions on Central American policy, and presented those positions as its representative at interagency meetings that included officials from the State Department, the CIA and the National Security Council.

Officials said Mr. Sanchez monitored official and unofficial military aid to the anti-Sandinist forces in Nicaragua known as contras.

After a flight with arms for the contras was shot down over Nicaragua on Oct. 5, officials said Mr. Sanchez was instrumental in planning a false report, widely published by American news organizations, that the aircraft was on a private mission.

Mr. Sanchez acknowledged that he and others in government were aware of the covert arms shipments, but he added, "I didn't know the origin of them."

Pentagon officials and acquaintances of Mr. Sanchez outside the government said he had monitored the operations of both General John K. Singlaub, who has organized and helped finance several legal, open shipments of nonlethal supplies to the contras, and Major General Richard V. Secord, a retired air force officer who has been linked to the flight shot down in Nicaragua. But they asserted that he had not directed these operations.

Buchanan, Reagan Aide, Studies Presidential Bid

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House communications director, Patrick J. Buchanan, was host at a meeting of about two dozen conservative leaders to discuss a presidential bid and said he would decide by Feb. 1 whether to "move this thing forward or shut it down."

"You've got to have some shot at winning; that's the sine qua non," Mr. Buchanan said before the meeting Wednesday. He was seeking to debunk the notion that he would be in the race not as a serious contender but as a protest candidate.

The meeting was convened by Mr. Buchanan's younger sister, Angela (Bay) Buchanan, a former treasurer of the United States. It was held at a time when many "movement conservatives" say the combative White House aide is all but certain to get in the race.

Among those attending were Howard Phillips, chairman of the Conservative Caucus, and Tom Ellis and Carter Wreem, founder and director of the National Congressional Club, all of whom have been actively pushing a Buchanan candidacy. Tom Winter, editor of Human Events, the conservative week-

ly, also attended; earlier, he counted himself among the skeptics.

"The obvious problem is that you split the conservative movement," Mr. Winter said. "Pat has no polls or no other evidence that he could do a better job" than Jack Kemp, the New York representative, of winning the nomination.

"It's a very risky proposition," Mr. Buchanan, 49, is a journalist and political activist who has worked in both the Nixon and Reagan White House, but who has never sought elective office. His pugnacious style and lack of electoral credentials make many dismiss him as a serious candidate. But that does not mean he would not change the chemistry of the Republican race.

Kevin Phillips wrote in the American Political Report: "The observers who chuckle at the notion of a Buchanan as the Oval Office miss the angle that he's potentially a more viable and broad-based right-wing protest and frustration candidate than Kemp, and that maybe this is the direction in which the right is headed."

"It's unwise to assume Buchanan's implausibility as an Oval Office occupant represents a fatal ob-



Patrick J. Buchanan

stacle," he continued. "Doubtless it would be in a general election, but not in a bid to get 10-20 percent" of the Republican primary vote. Mr. Phillips noted, as have others, that in the New Hampshire primary, Mr. Buchanan probably would enjoy the backing of New Hampshire publisher of the influential Manchester Union-Leader.

Mr. Buchanan's most deeply felt issues include support for the government of South Africa and a defense of the diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan contras.

U.S. Theologian's Classes Canceled

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Catholic University has canceled three courses that were to have been taught this spring by the Reverend Charles E. Curran, and the liberal theologian said Thursday that he would end his efforts to teach at the university this semester.

Father Curran, who was censured by the Vatican last year for his views on sexual issues, had disclosed earlier this week that he had been suspended from teaching theology at the university.

But he asserted that the suspension was improper and that he intended to teach his scheduled courses.

On Thursday, however, Father Curran announced he would not attempt to teach the classes. He said that if he conducted the classes while appealing the suspension, as he had said earlier, he would do, students would not know whether they eventually would get course credit.

Father Curran said he would continue his fight for reinstatement.

The chairman of the university's theology department said late Wednesday that Father Curran's three courses had been canceled "by executive order of the university's academic authorities."

David N. Power, added: "This order has been given without prejudice to further discussions regarding Father Curran's status" or to university hearings to be held in his case.

Father Curran, who has taught at Catholic University since 1965, was censured by the Vatican in August as no longer "suitable or eligible to exercise the function of a professor of Catholic theology." The action came after a seven-year investigation of the priest and his views on birth control, divorce, homosexuality and other matters.

Catholic University is the only American university chartered by the Vatican. (NYT, AP)

Paraguay Radio Station Shuts

ASUNCIÓN, Paraguay — The country's main independent radio station, Radio Nanduti, has suspended operations because of what its director said was jamming by the government.

An opposition leader said the temporary closing Tuesday of the station, in its 20th year of operation, signified the fall of Paraguay's last bastion of media freedom.

The military government of General Alfredo Stroessner has decried interfering with the station. However, it has repeatedly called Radio Nanduti subversive, saying it "aroused hate among Paraguayans."

The station's director, Humberto Rubin, said Tuesday that interference had marred Radio Nanduti's broadcasts since May and had worsened in December to affect advertising.

"This strangled the firm economically," Mr. Rubin said.

The station will remain silent "for 90 days or until the state identifies the interference and ends it to allow us to exercise press freedom without constraints," he said.

"We can no longer talk of even a minimum of press freedom in Paraguay," an opposition leader, Juan Carlos Zaldivar, said after Mr. Rubin's announcement.

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COLONELS: 2 U.S. Army Officers Are Allegedly Implicated in Selling Arms to Iran for Personal Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

The New York Times, and interviews with more than 100 people, seem to indicate that more officials might have known of such efforts than has been acknowledged. And the quantities of weapons involved also appear to be far larger than those so far made public.

One of the two officers — Colonel Ralph M. Broman, who served in Paris — was associated with a company that was making arrangements in respect to the supply to Iran of up to a billion dollars' worth of weapons, including battle tanks, attack helicopters, F-4 fighter jets, submarines, air-to-air missiles, and other weapons and materiel made in the United States, according to internal company documents and interviews with associates.

Eighteen months ago, the two colonels' dealings came to the attention of army investigators examining whether U.S. military officers were undermining efforts to keep arms out of the hands of terrorists. The investigators believed that the colonels' actions appeared to violate both the conflict of interest laws involving the use of inside information for private businesses while on active duty and bans against business dealings with

American defense companies within two years of retiring, the sources said.

These views were referred to staff members at the National Security Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Defense Intelligence Agency last February but no prosecution resulted, officials said.

"They were not interested in pursuing it," said one government official. He said the inquiries proceeded slowly and have now stopped because of recent disclosures about administration weapons sales to Iran.

The weapons were said to have been earmarked for Iran from U.S. Army stockpiles in Europe and other sources, allegedly using false documentation. It is unknown how many of the weapons actually reached Iran. Iranian officials later complained that they had paid millions of dollars for weapons that were not delivered.

The other officer — Colonel William H. Mott 4th, who served in London — allegedly took part in founding another company involved in defense dealings and had dealings with Colonel Broman's company.

The two men, in separate interviews, denied any wrongdoing, although Colonel Mott acknow-

ledged that he had set up a defense consulting firm before he retired. He denied that it was involved with Iran.

Colonel Mott's Iran connection is less clear than that alleged against Colonel Broman. It is claimed that army investigators found evidence of Colonel Broman's connection and reason to suspect Colonel Mott's. The New York Times' inquiry repeatedly turned up evidence of some business association between the two men, who met in Vietnam, in addition to their individual companies. Sources told The New York Times that Colonel Mott was involved with them in Iran dealings.

Colonel Mott, who lives near Boston, said that his company did not deal in firearms and that he had never trafficked in any weapons systems. But military investigators challenged this, claiming that he was involved in arms sales. The colonel contended that he did not sell arms to Iran.

It is unclear to what extent the alleged activities of the two colonels were known or sanctioned by superiors, although Colonel Mott maintained that he had operated with the approval of senior officials at the U.S. Embassy in London.

The investigation highlighted growing official concern that high-ranking military officers — retired, or nearing retirement — have sought to augment their military pensions by turning their knowledge of arms and intelligence into profit.

Until he retired on July 31, 1984, Colonel Broman was the Paris chief of the Office of Defense Cooperation, a Pentagon unit operating through the U.S. Embassy that monitors defense preparedness and weapons movements in host countries.

In addition, Colonel Broman was said by associates to have established in December 1983, before his retirement, an association with a company called European Defense Associates, a private venture that concluded agreements to supply hundreds of millions of dollars of arms to Iran.

Colonel Mott served a similar official function as assistant defense attaché for security assistance in London. He retired on June 13, 1986. While on active duty in 1985, Colonel Mott was one of the founders of a private company in Britain, Spearhead Atlantic, that sought to act as a consultant to defense firms seeking to do business with American defense manufacturers.

In a recent interview in his Paris apartment, Colonel Broman, 55,

would make only the following comment on the report: "I flatly deny that any impropriety or illegality occurred to the best of my knowledge during my service at the American Embassy. Charges that I violated the law or misused my office are absolutely false."

The New York Times, however, has obtained a copy of a four-page lease apparently signed by Colonel Broman for European Defense Associates on March 15, 1984 — more than four months before he retired.

He is listed on the lease, which is in French, as *gérant*, or manager, of the firm at 9 rue Léon-Vandover in Paris. Above his signature, Colonel Broman appears to have written "read and approved" in French.

In addition, two French arms dealers told The New York Times that they met with Colonel Broman in his office at the U.S. Embassy in February 1984, five months before he retired, and discussed the sale of arms to Iran.

Colonel Mott, 47, said senior officials at the U.S. Embassy in London allowed him to help start Spearhead Atlantic a year before he retired. In an interview, he said that there was "no objection" by his superiors.

There was no indication, however, that the superiors knew of any dealings concerning Iran.

American officials in London said that senior embassy officers did acquiesce in Colonel Mott's private venture. They said that Colonel Mott was waiting for a medical discharge and that his job was being performed by another officer, although Colonel Mott had not been relieved of his assignment. Colonel Mott said he continued to report and investigators considered he was still on active duty in May 1986.

Tamil Group's Leader Returns to Sri Lanka

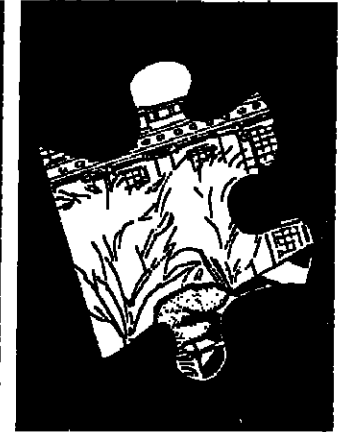
The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Sri Lanka's largest guerrilla organization, confirmed Thursday that its self-called leader had returned to Sri Lanka but said he had no immediate plans to negotiate with the government.

Sathisivan Krishnakumar Kittu, the military commander of the group in northern Sri Lanka, said that the head of the Liberation Tigers, Velupillai Prabhakaran, had arrived from southern India to meet with his men. "We will talk to the government at any time," Mr. Kittu said, "but not under any condition or threat."

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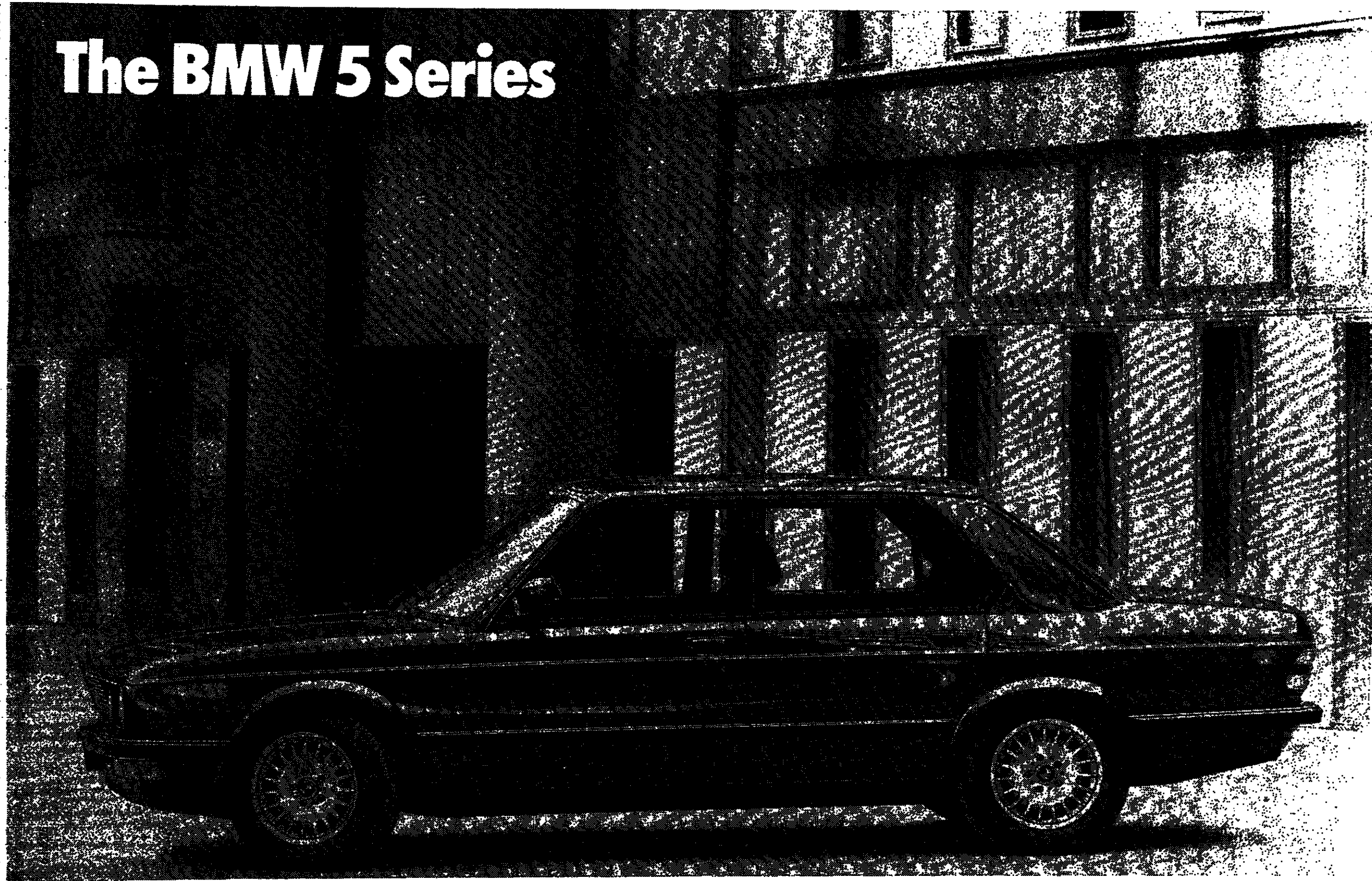
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At Pentagon, Aide Tied to Contras Quit

What he particularly admired about his investment analyst was his apparently unerring far-sightedness. He'd been proved right time and time again. Should he buy those Oyster-Oil shares and trade in his Peach holdings? Japan's Sunny Electronics were looking particularly bullish. And on the foreign exchange market, everyone was agreed that the dollar could make up lost



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What he particularly admired about his investment analyst was his apparently unerring far-sightedness. He'd been proved right time and time again. Should he buy those Oyster-Oil shares and trade in his Peach holdings? Japan's Sunny Electronics were looking particularly bullish. And on the foreign exchange market, everyone was agreed that the dollar could make up lost

ground in the very near future. When, a little later, the conversation came round to what he should do with his German car industry investments, it seemed only natural that the subject of his new BMW 535i should come up. As close business friends, there seemed no harm in admitting that the 218 horsepower really did give a performance that was way above most people's expectations. To calm his friend's

growing look of anxiety, he also didn't forget to mention the superlative, road-hugging suspension or the standard ABS anti-lock braking system, which caters for reassuringly safe emergency braking even on a wet surface. Somewhat surprisingly, the only question that was registered concerned the finishing quality and workmanship of his 535i. Surprising, because up to now

everyone else he'd spoken to had taken that for granted. Quite right too, he thought. The time passed and, what with all the enthusiasm over his new BMW 535i, the real reason for his visit had taken on a completely different meaning. Speaking of blue chips...



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Herald Tribune

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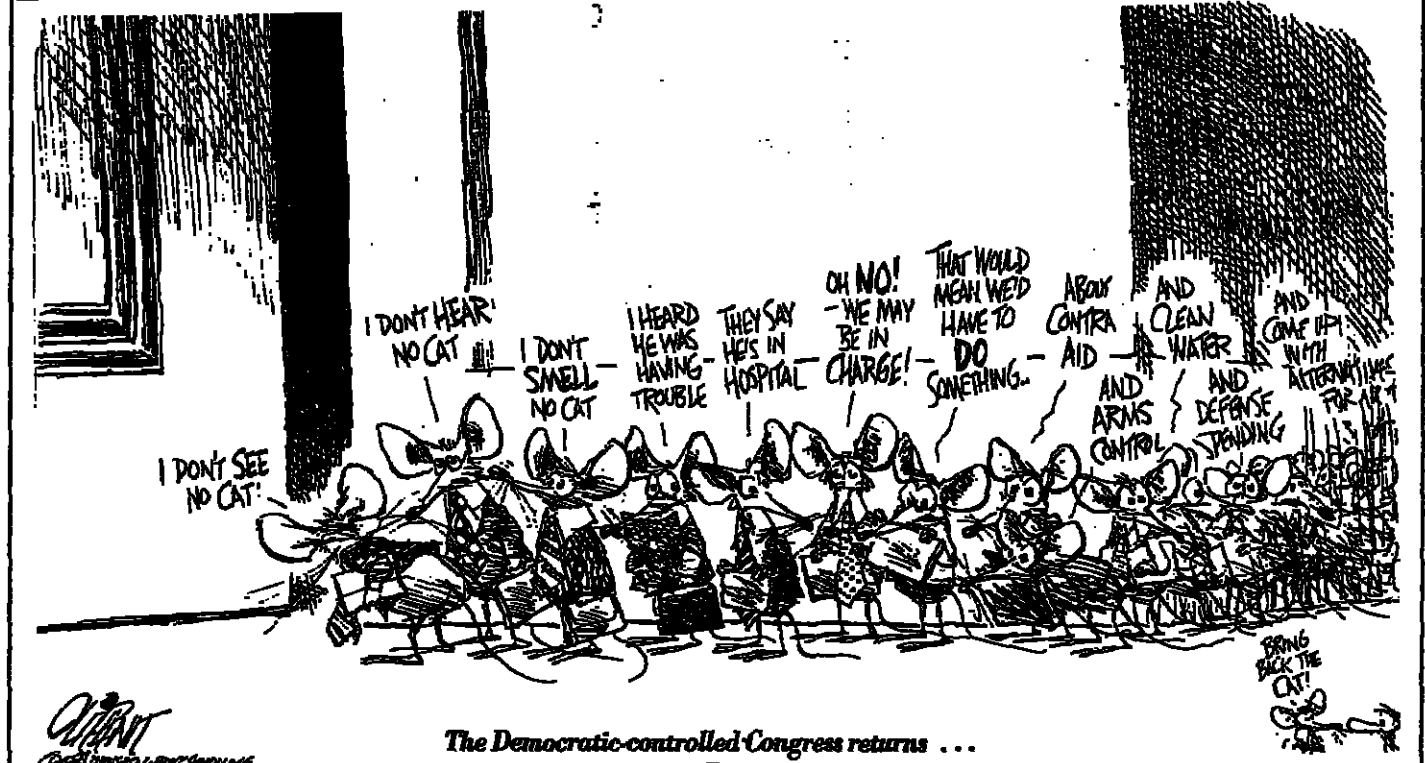
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JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982. KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER...



A Nation of Innocents, Much Too Hard on Its Leaders

JERUSALEM — The media uproar, the inquiries and the public soul-searching over the Iran-contra affair are being touted as an indication of how well the American system works...

Judge the Policies by the Consequences

WASHINGTON — Set aside for a moment the rampant amateurism that seems to have characterized both the planning and the execution of the Iran-contra escapade...

Private Business: The Best Form of Aid

GENEVA — Much has been said and written by the Reagan administration concerning the role business should play in development...

OPINION America's Enduring Obsession

NEW YORK — Nicaragua has led the United States astray, as Cuba did a quarter of a century ago. Again, the obsession with Communist influence in Latin America has been overcome; it has led away to the ill-fated and to the underhanded...

By Raymond Price

It is often the morality of consequence. It is the question of precisely how much to defer to consequences that often makes foreign-policy debates so bitter...

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Taft's Ambition: NEW YORK — The New York Tribune says: "It is natural that President W.H. Taft should want to be reappointed..."

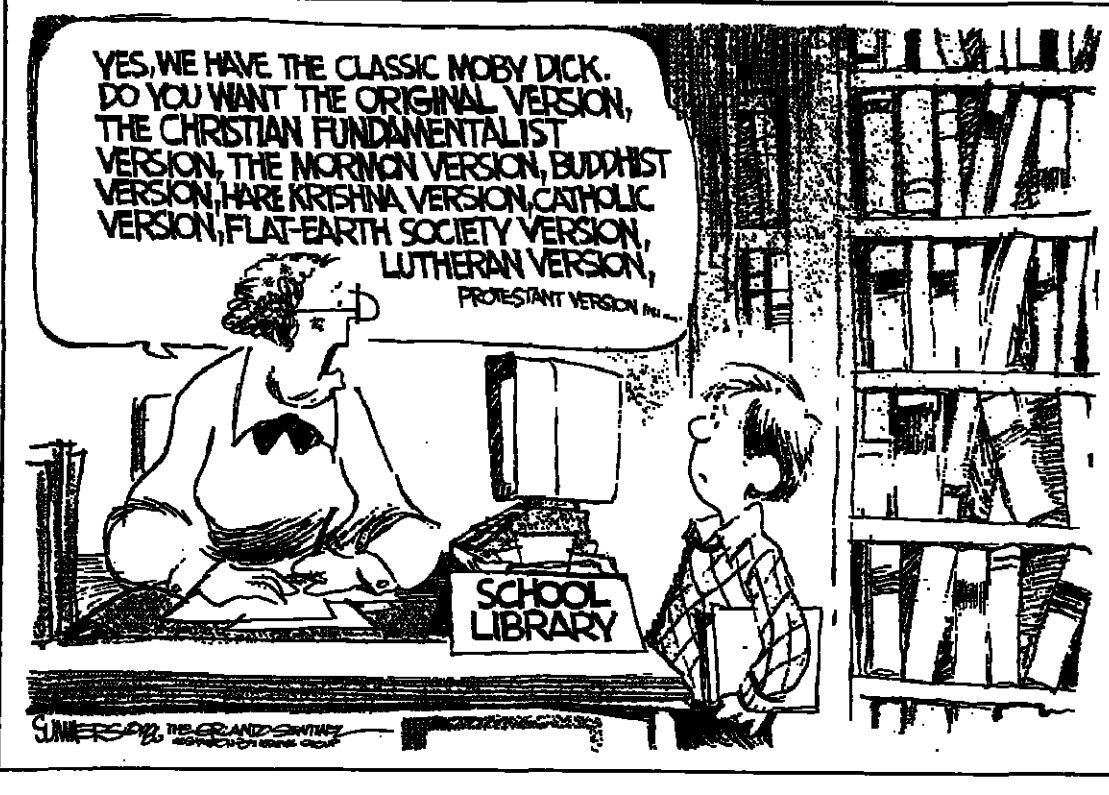
Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'BUSINESS RO', 'COMPANY N', and various small advertisements and notices.

OPINION

The Cardinal's Pilgrimage Covers Something Sinister

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The Jews are, it seems, Cardinal John O'Connor's cross to bear, so to speak. They do not understand how grateful they should be for how grateful he feels toward them. They did not comprehend the "tremendous compliment" — his words — he was paying them when he said that the Holocaust "may be an enormous gift that Judaism has given the world."



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Bomb and a Calendar

On Jan. 6, feast of the Epiphany, two symptomatic attacks on the integrity of the human soul appeared in your pages. The depths of the drive to mechanize human activity appear in John M. Callinan's opinion column, "A Constant Calendar, Once and for All."

In Defense of Whittlesey

There was no rigid rule that monies contributed to U.S. Ambassador Faith Ryan Whittlesey's Embassy Fund by private citizens had to be used exclusively for the entertaining of Swiss citizens and not important visitors from the United States.

She Wasn't and Isn't Jewish

The Israeli Supreme Court order recognizing "converted" Shoshana Miller as a Jew (World Briefs, Jan. 5) is astonishing. That the American Jewish reform movement should conduct so-called conversions is one thing. For the Israeli Supreme Court to recognize a non-Jew as Jewish is to establish a dangerous precedent and is a challenge to the very Jewish laws that the court is supposed to be upholding.

'Hi! This Is Colleen! I Want Your Money! Hi! This...'

By Jonathan Yardley

WASHINGTON — If we are to believe the sociologists and futurologists and other oligists engaged in the dubious business of telling us what tomorrow may or may not bring, America is soon to become a nation of stay-at-homes, burrowed away in our home-offices doing work in solitude that we now do in the company of others. The future, these seers would have us believe, is home-based computers attached, via telephone lines and modems, to distant data centers. But that is only the half of it. The future is also Colleen.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

General News

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Portuguese Charged In Passport Fraud

Guilherme Girao, a former Portuguese consul in Stuttgart, faces up to eight years in prison for allegedly stealing 2,000 passports and selling most of them to Chinese citizens of Taiwan seeking to live and work in Europe.



UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTION — Air traffic controllers at London's Heathrow Airport complain that this device, held by its inventor, Kenneth Sams, causes blips on their radar. Mr. Sams said the wind-powered device, called UFO Sam, soars to 2,000 feet.

No More Irish Advice On Abortions Abroad

Copies of British magazines carrying advertisements for abortion clinics were publicly auctioned in Dublin as part of a protest against a ban on abortion referrals services in the Irish Republic effective this week.

Around Europe

Adolf Hitler created taxes and accumulated great wealth during his years in power, the West German magazine Quick reports. The magazine, quoting a book called "Hitler's Money" by Wulf G. Schwarzwallner, said that when Hitler became German chancellor in 1933, he ostentatiously renounced his yearly income of 47,200 marks, only to have it quietly reinstated in 1934.

"The Day After," a television film about the effects of nuclear war, will be shown in the Soviet Union, the U.S. network ABC announced last week. ABC said the Russians approached the network five weeks ago, and a three-year agreement had been reached starting Feb. 1. The network said it had asked for certain guarantees, including a Russian



As this newspaper moves into the celebration of its 100th year of publication in Paris, a series of Centennial columns will report events as well as tell readers a bit more about this most unusual publication. You, of course, are encouraged to contribute, though we cannot promise to run specific material submitted. The author of this Centennial column, Jack Iams, worked in the mid-Thirties for the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune, then known as the International Herald Tribune. Iams went on to a bright journalistic career in New York, first for the parent newspaper in Manhattan and then for Newsweek. Along the way, he wrote a series of very funny detective novels. He now lives in the south of France.

By Jack Iams

When I say that the Paris Herald of the Thirties was essentially a small-town newspaper, I do not mean to suggest that our readership was itself a parochial one. On the contrary, our readers were avid for news, especially news from the United States. Political news (which in my day consisted mainly of what the New Deal was up to), baseball scores, the stock market — this was what our readers turned to first.

The Stavisky Riots of 1934: How the Herald Handled a Breaking Story

Paris, February 6, 1934, Place de la Concorde. Left, crowds gather on the bridge leading from the National Assembly. Above, violence erupts between the crowd and mounted police.



Paris, February 6, 1934, Place de la Concorde. Left, crowds gather on the bridge leading from the National Assembly. Above, violence erupts between the crowd and mounted police. The Herald, striving valiantly to cover the turbulent scene, had one lucky break. William Shirer, already a correspondent after another was forced to resign, when a minister of justice committed suicide, and when Stavisky's own lips were sealed

This is the sixth in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

TWA Hijacking Suspect Held by West Germans; U.S. Seeks Extradition

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
BONN — The West German authorities have arrested a Lebanese man whom they believe to be one of two who hijacked a TWA airliner and forced it to Beirut, where 39 Americans were held hostage for 17 days in June 1985.

A U.S. Navy diver was murdered on the plane and his body dumped on the Beirut airport tarmac. Interior Ministry sources said that the 22-year-old Arab was apprehended at the Frankfurt airport on Tuesday after flying from Beirut. Customs officials discovered three wine bottles filled with a methylnitrate, a liquid explosive, in the man's luggage.

According to the sources, the man had intended to enter West Germany, where it appeared he planned to give the explosives to others who would use them in a terrorist operation. He was traveling on a false Lebanese passport, they said.

The German sources gave the man's name as Mohammed Ali Hamadei. In Washington, Patrick Korten, a U.S. Justice Department spokesman, said that international arrest warrants had been issued for a man variously known as Mohammed Ali Hamadei, Ali Hamadei and "Castro."

"We definitely know his identity," said Mr. Korten, who said the American authorities were "discussing with the Germans the possibility of having him returned."

A West German Interior Ministry spokesman said he expected that the man would be extradited to the United States in a matter of days.

According to one German source, Mr. Hamadei was born in Lebanon on June 13, 1964. He had reportedly lived in West Germany from 1982 to 1984 after applying for political asylum, but left the country after withdrawing his application. He speaks German.

Coming 10 days before a national election, the arrest was a political as well as an anti-terrorist coup for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right government.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said, "The man we captured is a big fish." Without giving details, Mr. Zimmermann said he expected the arrest to lead to other police action.

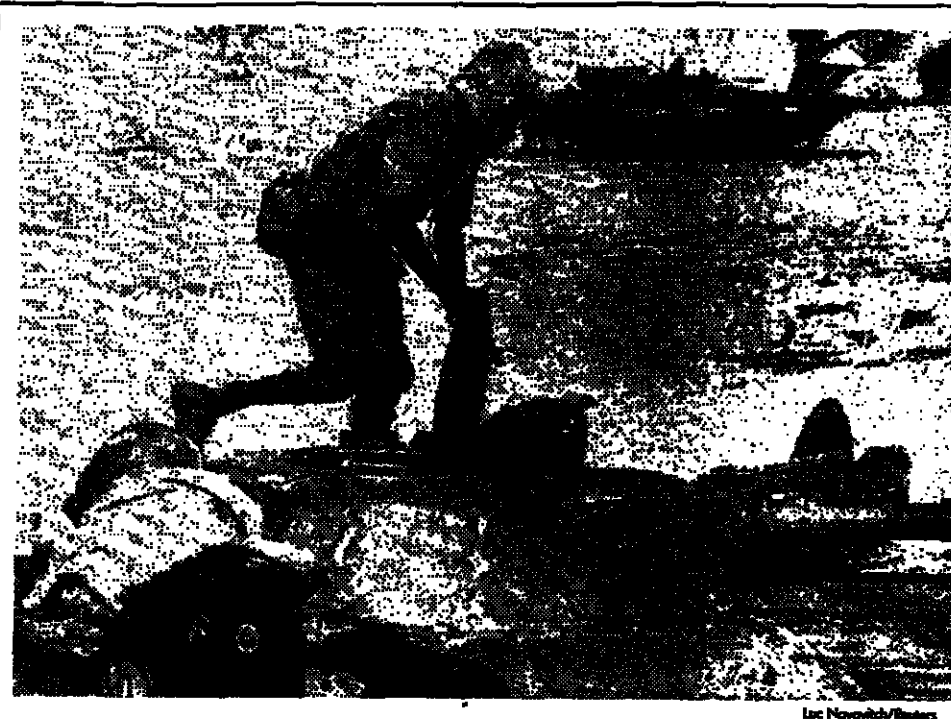
The arrest in Frankfurt came a day after Italian police seized a 26-year-old Lebanese named Bachir Khodr in Milan with 24 pounds (11 kilograms) of high-powered explosives. Italian police sources said

they were investigating the possibility of a link between the two cases.

The West German police were also reported to be looking into the possibility that Mr. Hamadei might have been implicated in a bombing at the Frankfurt airport on June 19, 1985, that killed three persons and wounded 42.

The hijacking of the Trans World Airlines was staged by two Arabs on June 14, 1985, after the airliner took off on a flight from Rome to Athens with 153 passengers on board.

A third accomplice, Ali Atwa, was arrested in Athens after failing to get a seat on the flight. Before being freed by the Greek authorities — in exchange for Greek passengers on the plane — he said he and his comrades were members of the extremist Islamic Jihad organization.



DESERT WAR — A Chadian soldier inspects the wreckage of a Libyan tank in Fada in northern Chad. On the left lies a dead Libyan soldier. About 2,000 Chadian troops and former rebels defeated 1,500 Libyan troops in fighting there early in January.

In French Scandal, Spotlight Shifts to Government

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — An investigation into allegations of corruption under France's former Socialist government has taken a new turn that could embarrass the current conservative administration.

The affair centers on a former senior official of the Cooperation Ministry who has been charged with embezzlement. The ministry deals with development aid to Third World countries.

The official, Yves Chaler, who was the chief of staff to former Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci, allegedly benefited from the misuse of funds of Le Carrefour du Développement, or Development Crossroads, a semi-public institution that received development funds from the ministry.

Now, new questions are being raised about how Mr. Chaler fled abroad before the scandal broke, using a false passport issued under the conservative administration.

His period in exile enabled him to talk freely to the French press, embarrassing the Socialists.

Mr. Chaler was arrested in November after arriving in France from Latin America with the passport, which bore a false name.

In press interviews before his return, he told stories of funds intended for overseas development being used to finance the election

campaigns of two Socialist politicians, including Mr. Nucci, and of other misuse of government funds.

On Monday, the examining magistrate in charge of the case, Jean-François Michon, asked Interior Minister Charles Pasqua to decide whether state secrecy applied in the case, judicial sources said.

He asked the question in connection with the delivery of a passport in the name of Yves Navarro that was sent to Mr. Chaler in Brazil in July.

Several French press reports have said that Mr. Chaler fled France in April, first to Paraguay, after being tipped off by a senior Interior Ministry official of the center-right government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, then only a month old.

The respected daily Le Monde, which has been reporting the affair in minute detail, said that Judge Michon was now investigating two aspects of the case: embezzlement under the last government and possible later attempts by figures in the current government to exploit the scandal for political ends.

Last week, the judge questioned Bernard Gérard, the head of the French counterespionage service known as DST, its French initials. Le Monde said that Mr. Gérard had acknowledged to the judge that his service had issued the passport

to Mr. Chaler on the instructions of higher authority. Questioned further, Le Monde reported, he invoked state secrecy.

This week, Mr. Michon asked Mr. Pasqua, who is Mr. Gérard's ultimate superior, to decide whether such a defense was justified, the newspaper said.

Le Monde said that the effect of Judge Michon's request would be to question or to back his subordinate's stance and close the judge's access to such witnesses.

French commentators have remarked that the second option, in what was apparently a simple criminal affair of issuing false documents, would imply that higher interests really were at stake.

The scandal broke last year, when officials said they had found a hole of around 20 million francs (\$3 million) in the accounts of Development Crossroads and a warrant for Mr. Chaler's arrest was issued.

The organization, which was set up by the Socialists to promote Third World issues, served as a clearing house for funds to aid social development projects abroad.

Chernobyl Fallout Fears Still Harm EC Food Exports to Asian Customers

By Peter Maass
International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — Eight months after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, European Community food exporters are learning that consumer fears over radioactivity may have a longer half-life than the radiation itself.

Although EC officials insist that radiation levels in community food exports are well within "safe" levels, several importing countries, mostly in Southeast Asia, continue to lodge protests. This has unsettled the EC, which fears that the protests may spread and reduce its agricultural exports.

Thailand and Singapore have blocked imports of some EC dairy products over the past few months, and the Philippines is said to be unhappy with radiation levels in EC foods. A few days ago, a Brazilian court reportedly blocked imports of powdered milk from Western Europe.

"It's causing great difficulties for our exporters," said Paul Grey, head of the EC's foodstuffs division. He indicated that about 100,000 tons of food, mostly dairy products, had been turned back by importing countries.

Community officials argue that the Southeast Asian countries have set unacceptably strict radiation limits on food imports. They believe that New Zealand and Australia, trying to wrest markets from the EC, discreetly encourage consumer fears over EC goods.

To dispel these fears, the EC is mounting a quiet diplomatic effort to change people's minds. "Whenever they have an opportunity, they bring this matter up," said a Brussels-based diplomat from one of the Asian nations.

The EC's difficulties date back to April, when an explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear plant near Kiev sent a cloud of radioactive fallout over Europe.

Large amounts of EC food were irradiated by the fallout and were temporarily kept off markets in the disaster's immediate aftermath.

Most of the radioactivity that fell on Europe had a short life span, but some has lingered and now shows up in varying quantities in certain foods. The community asserts that the radiation is within acceptable limits, but not everyone is accepting its word.

for a trip to Japan, plans to make a stop in Thailand. It, too, has been rejecting EC dairy products that exceed locally permissible levels.

Meanwhile, the community has made what one official described as a "formal representation" to the Philippines. The official said Manila had made complaints about the radioactive content of some EC products.

Although EC officials describe the amount of rejected food as relatively small, they apparently fear a snowball effect. They worry that harmful publicity on the sensitive subject of radioactivity could lead jittery consumers to a de facto boycott of EC food products.

EC and industry officials believe the strict Southeast Asian standards are due, at least in part, to the influence of Australia and New Zealand. They believe they are countries are tanning local fears that the EC is peddling tainted products.

"It's the revenge of Greenpeace," said Mr. Grey, referring to the 1985 scandal in which French agents operating in New Zealand sank a boat belonging to the ecologist group.

A New Zealand diplomat said: "It would be wrong to say that New Zealand has set out to exploit the Chernobyl accident." He pointed out, however, that for years New Zealand and Australia have "emphasized the healthiness" of their farm products.

The EC aims to convince wary countries that their standards are unnecessary. EC officials note that the Southeast Asian levels are, in some cases, more than 10 times stricter than the EC's own levels.

The EC has set a 370-bequerel limit for dairy products, and 600 bequerels for other foods. The U.S. and Japan have a 370-bequerel limit for all food products. The bequerel is a standard measure of radioactivity.

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Late in the summer, Singapore rejected several thousand tons of EC dairy products, and the community quickly dispatched an emissary to clear matters up. The official was not entirely successful: Singapore still rejects small amounts of EC food imports.

Mr. Grey, setting off next week

for a trip to Japan, plans to make a stop in Thailand. It, too, has been rejecting EC dairy products that exceed locally permissible levels.

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Italian Trade Unionists Confront Jaruzelski

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service
ROME — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, ended an official visit to Italy in a bitter confrontation with Italian labor leaders, who demanded that he allow independent trade unions in his Communist-ruled homeland.

General Jaruzelski met reluctantly Wednesday afternoon with the heads of Italy's three labor confederations, and by the end of the two-and-a-half-hour meeting he clearly wished he had not.

The meeting turned out to be the low point in an otherwise successful three-day visit, his first official visit to a Western country since his December 1981 crackdown on the Solidarity labor movement.

Prior to his confrontation with the pro-Solidarity union leaders Wednesday, he had apparently fruitful meetings with President Francesco Cossiga, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and several Italian industrialists whose investments he openly sought.

But the exchange between Poland's leader and the representatives of Italy's working class — including its own Communists — was anything but successful.

In the words of Giorgio Benvenuto, the secretary-general of the Socialist-leaning UIL labor federation, the exchanges with the general were "clear, frank, tough." Union sources said that meant it was a "tense confrontation."

"We told Jaruzelski the things he did not want to hear from Lech Walesa," Mr. Benvenuto said, referring to the Solidarity leader.

A communiqué issued by the three labor federations — the UIL, the Communist-dominated CGIL and the Christian Democrat-controlled CISL — said that the federation leaders had spoken of "the need for trade union pluralism to be reinstated in Poland."

The communiqué added that the unions had demanded that General Jaruzelski's amnesty for political prisoners last fall be extended to all such prisoners. Antonio Pizzinato, the head of the Communist-led union, said he had a list of at least 25 Polish workers still imprisoned despite the amnesty.

General Jaruzelski, according to the union leaders, suggested that their criticisms were "misinformed" and that there was union pluralism in Poland. Solidarity, he reportedly said, was not a union.

He termed his meeting Tuesday with Pope John Paul II "extremely important" for Poland and for détente in Europe. He also confirmed that he had formally invited John Paul to make his third visit to his homeland as pope in June.

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Vice President, Branches, Tihama Advertising, PR & Marketing Studies, Saudi Arabia
Panel Topic: "Pan Arab/Local Media: How to Effectively Reach Your Target"
- Ghassan Tuoni, Beirut**
Editor-in-Chief, AN NAHAR Publications, Lebanon
Speech Topic: "Communication: The Arabs and the World—Past, Present & Future"
- Dr. M.A. Matar, New Jersey**
Supervisor, Network Planning Group, International Network Planning Dept., AT&T, U.S.A.
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- Prof. Dr. Abdel Aziz Hegazy, Cairo**
Chairman, Bank of Commerce & Development "Al Tegyanyon", Former Prime Minister, Egypt
Panel Topic: "Banking and Economic Trends in the Arab World"
- Tarek Nour, Cairo**
President, Americana Advertising, Egypt
Speech Topic: "The Creative Edge: How to Win Hearts & Govern Pockets"
- Eddy Buehlmann, London**
Senior VP & General Manager, American Express Europe Ltd., UK
Speech Topic: "The Advent of Plastic Money in the Arab World"

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International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

A first close-up look at Lloyd's

For the first time in its 300-year history, the group of insurance underwriters known as Lloyd's of London has opened its doors to the public. The site—a far cry from the organization's 17th-century origins in Edward Lloyd's coffeehouse near the Tower of London—is the society's new \$230 million headquarters building in Lime Street in the financial district. The structure, designed by the architect Richard Rogers, co-designer of the equally avant-garde Pompidou Center in Paris, has aroused controversy. Reached by outside glass elevators, the new visitors' gallery on the fourth floor offers a fine view of the city and of a 200-foot (60.8 meters) high atrium and the underwriting room below. Business worth nearly \$30 million in premiums flows into Lloyd's every working day from around the world. In the room's center stands the Lutetia Bell, sounded only in the event of a disaster at sea. The visitors' gallery is open Monday through Friday from 10 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. Admission is free. More information is available from the British Tourist Authority (40 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019; 212-581-4700).

A golfer's Scottish dream tour

As winter fastens its grip on the Northern Hemisphere, many golfers can only dream of summer joys on the course, and among them, some may conjure a vision of Scotland, where the game began, and of playing its historical courses and of watching the British Open. For these golfers there is a tour scheduled to leave New York on July 14 and return July 24. It is built around four days at the British Open at Muirfield in Scotland, followed by two days of golfing at Gleneagles and two more at the Ailsa course at Turnberry, site of the 1986 British open. Based on double occupancy, the tour is \$2,575 a person. Included are round-trip air fare between New York and Scotland, accommodations, daily breakfast and dinner, tickets for the open, greens fees, reserved starting times, caddy service and transfers. Reservations are available from Golf International-Marrams (205 East 42d Street, New York, New York 10017; 212-661-6565).

Harrods in Frankfurt, Madrid

Mention of Harrods brings an image of the department store in London's Knightsbridge section. Well, from now on, mention of Harrods must allow for a vision, too, of a little bit of Germany and Spain. Harrods Ltd. has opened its first airport shop in a new shopping mall at the Frankfurt Airport in West Germany. And another Harrods, in Madrid, is scheduled to open this month. The Frankfurt venture is the first Harrods shop in Germany and the store's first airport outlet. Half the store's 3,100 square feet (944.6 square meters) is devoted to the Harrods line of food products and German produce. A buffet of fresh various delicacies accompanied by wines or Champagne by the glass. The shop also features British men's and women's wear and a selection of accessories, small leather goods, stationery and jewelry. The new store is open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. daily.

Vermont winter fêtes heat up

For devotees of winter activities like sled dog competitions, broom hockey and a triathlon of cross-country skiing, skating and snowshoeing, things are heating up. These events as well as snow golf, skating parties and fireworks are planned at the Newport Winterfest on Jan. 30 and 31 and Feb. 1, 7 and 8. But such Vermont festivities are not confined to Newport. Brookfield will hold a three-day Winter Ice Festival, Jan. 30 to Feb. 1, with ice harvesting, dot team demonstrations, family cross-country ski racing and areas for sledding and sleigh rides. The Vermont winter schedule also includes telemark skiing festivals, ice fishing derbies, junior ski jumping championships, antiquities shows, maple festivals and the United States Open Snowboarding Championships, March 6 to 8, in Stratton. Free Vermont travel information is available from the Vermont Travel Division (Department R/722, 134 State Street, Montpelier, Vermont 05602; 802-828-3236).

Fly-Driving Through the Desert

As the Paris-Dakar rally drivers head for their goal, a former desert driver tells how he learned to cope with the shifting sands of the Sahara.

by Pearson Phillips

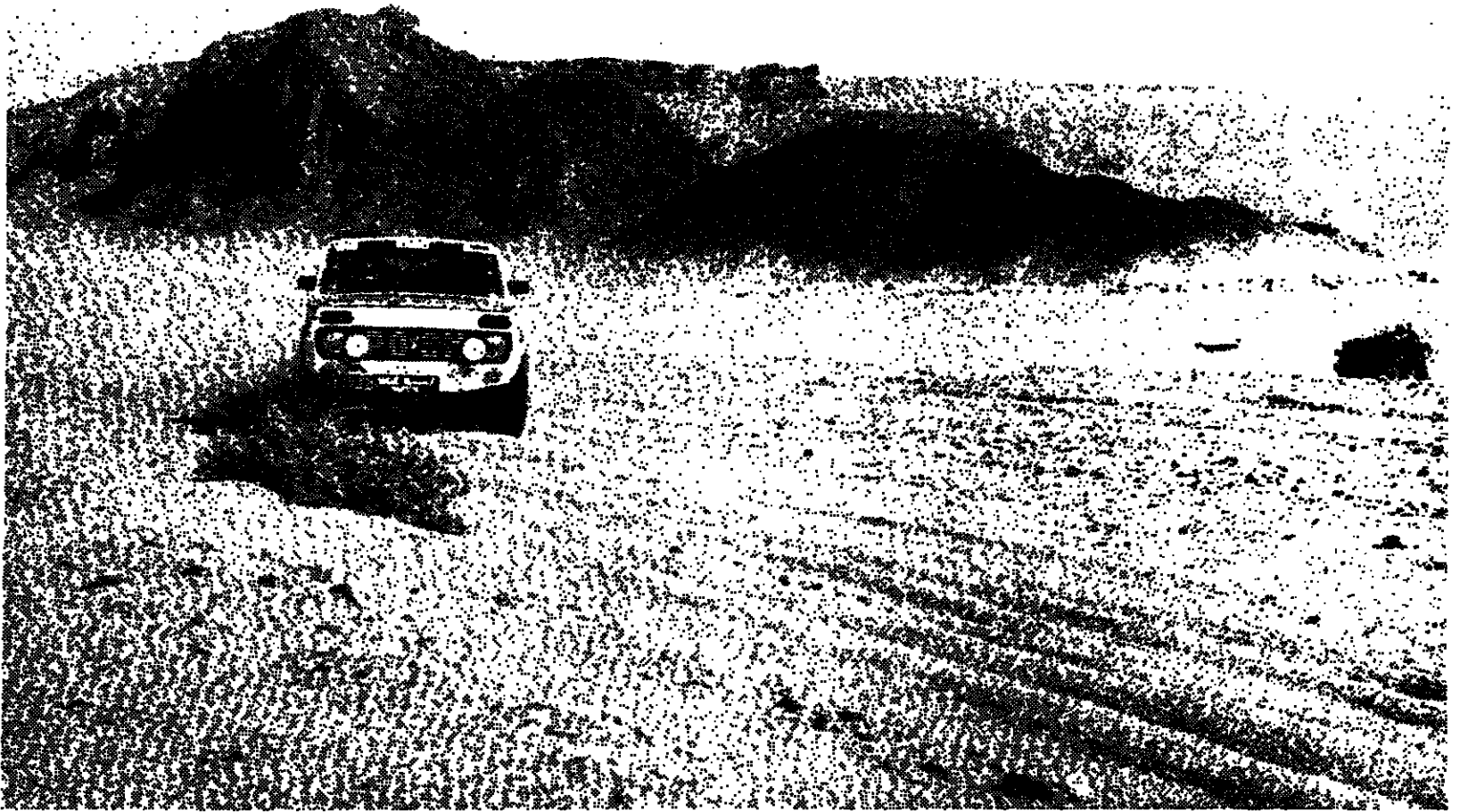
It seems as though the sky is cheating. There is so much of it in the desert. It presses down on the receding horizon, taking up far more than its usual space. At night the stars overflow into the whole environment, making desert newcomers feel vulnerable, clinging to the surface of the earth's crust. This feeling of naked exposure will surprise those who come from the high rise comfort of cities or rolling country landscapes to drive across the desert or take part in such things as the Paris to Dakar rally. They may be prepared for the purely physical hardships of sand and heat. But not for the loneliness and spiritual trepidation which comes from being a small speck under an oppressive canopy of sky.

It was the sight of the returning desert travelers passing through Algiers in southern Spain which first caught my imagination. They were tough, sunburnt, bearded Sahara warriors with their stained and battered Land-Rovers and Volkswagen trucks, spare gas cans and sand ladders strapped to the roof, goatskin water carriers hanging in the breeze over their mudguards.

I bought the map of maps, Michelin No. 153, Africa (north and west). Areas of it are either white space or filled in roughly with yellow crayon strokes, as if by a schoolboy geographer trying to indicate sand dunes. I noted the difference between wells which had "eau potable," "eau salée," or "eau très mauvaise."

I traced the route of the French Berliet truck expedition which had set up markers all over the desert as guidance. Inevitably, I found myself, one day, at Adrar in Algeria, where the tarmac ended and the emptiness began, with my Land-Rover, my compass and my water purifying kit. The gendarme questioned my wife and I before we could proceed. How much water? (At least 12 liters per day per person with the same in reserve). How much fuel? Open the hood and show the radiator hoses. Show the spares. Where is the first aid kit?

My luck was to give a lift to a gendarme, who was going on leave to the next village. He taught me the different desert surfaces and how to drive on them. "Vollez... volez," he shouted, as we lurched along a track that had been beaten into corrugations by truck traffic, so that the Land-Rover was shuddering to bits. But how do you "fly" over that? "Get up the tops of the corrugations without falling into the troughs between." For the Land-Rover it was about 83 kilometers per hour (52 miles per hour). It was a revelation. We sailed along with the barest thrumming beneath the wheels. But there isn't much



Rally driver roars through Algeria.

control at that speed. There is so little contact with the ground. You have to think about corners well in advance. It was like driving on an ice-covered lake.

In places the wind had drifted soft sand onto the track, which threatened to bog us down. For this the gendarme showed me his "wheel-wagging" technique. Wagging the steering wheel sharply from side to side made the front wheels act as a kind of snow plough, making a wide trough which helped the rear wheels to pass through. Provided we kept up speed we always made it. At one patch, where the engine was struggling, he added his golden rule of gear-changing in soft sand. "Always change down before you think you need to." The vital thing for getting through is to keep up the momentum.

MOST people think automatically of sand dunes when they think of the Sahara. They exist, looking strangely unreal, as though they had been painted in for effect. Their loose, soft sand is difficult. But they form only around 12 percent of the surface. The rest is varied. One moment you will be lurching over hard rock. The next you will come to some tricky stuff called "fesh-fesh," a dust as fine as talcum powder covered by a thin crust that you may or may not break through. My favorite was the occasional wide, open spaces made of a thin coating of soft sand on a firm base. You can really fly on that. Also enjoyable was a surface made of smooth, round pebbles buried into a hard sand base. The stones are rounded and polished by the sand and winds.

Long, empty stretches have their own

dangers. The mind switches over to an automatic reflex system. There are none of the normal hazards of driving to look out for, such as other vehicles or pedestrians. The mind is occupied with a different range of priorities, selecting a path, avoiding pot holes, slowing down for sandy corners or choosing the least fearsome bit of corrugation. But these are all things which unroll steadily before the eye. They are not sudden situations created by other people. For this reason desert driving seems less taxing on the nervous system. You don't have to be totally involved. For one long stretch I discovered I had been "elsewhere" for 20 kilometers. It was a shock to return to full consciousness and realize that I could remember nothing of the previous half hour's driving. I even found it difficult to retain full control, as though the unconscious was saying "It's alright, I can do it."

But this semi-conscious state can't be trusted. I was once doing 50 miles per hour on a piece of crenellated piste when I "woke up" to see a ditch across the track in front. I braked, which was probably wrong. The vehicle slowed, hit the far wall of the trough and shot upwards. It was enough to jolt the roof-top jericans loose from their straps and send them, full of gas, down the windshield onto the hood in a heap. A spark of a dislodged filler cap could have had us in flames. But the caps held. I switched off the engine and stared horridly at the garland of jericans round our nose. Then I laughed. That seemed the correct African thing to do. But the lesson was never carry gas on the roof unless it is in containers that can be locked and gripped in a special metal cage.

Not getting stuck is only part of the problem, of course. Not getting lost in another. I was told that the three main rules are: never trust your compass; never follow other vehicle tracks thinking they are going your way, and if you decide you are lost never carry blindly on. I learned when I went 50 miles off course on my first day off the tarmac that the metal in a Land-Rover ruins any compass reading. You have to stop, walk a fair distance from the truck, and then take a reading. But even then, you can't be sure. There are ferrous deposits all over the desert. You have to check your compass all the time, either with your watch hour hand and the sun, or, at night, by the old faithful North Star. Better still is to have a local on board who knows the way, so long as he is not just boasting for the sake of a lift.

The best desert man I ever came across was a small, wrinkled, laughing character called Ahmed. He was a member of the Hassaniyah tribe, which tries to survive in the Baiyuda desert, to the west of the Nile in northern Sudan. We set off to find a strange water hole in the midst of the emptiness called the Gakdul ponds.

ACCORDING to an intelligence report from a certain major, the Honorable J.G. Talbot, dated August, 1898, the route was "heavy for infantry and horses, but firewood and camel grazing are plentiful throughout." We traveled through a variety of landscapes: sand valleys, rolling hills of black basalt slabs, and wide wadis of difficult going in which heaps of sand had built up round the remains of tussocky vegetation. I spoke little Arabic and Ahmed no English,

but every now and then he would grip his left elbow with his right hand, and then bring his left upper-arm down in a vigorous pointing gesture, like the arm of a railway signal. All I had to do was line up the Land-Rover so that this imperious arm of his pointed straight down the middle of the road.

We arrived at Major Talbot's watering hole to discover a greenish liquid at the base of some rocks with a surface scum of dust and animal droppings. We camped overnight, and watched as squadron after squadron of sand grouse arrived to drink. They landed about thirty feet from the water, then made a quick dash to the pond, trilling all the time. Discipline reigned. As one flock left another arrived. In the morning I found another pool, cleaner and higher in the rocks. I bathed, watched by a hawk, proving that it is possible to swim in the desert.

On the way home to Ahmed's village of eight straw huts in mid-desert he decided we needed meat to celebrate the journey. It is a disgraceful but understandable local habit to chase gazelles in trucks and try to run them down. Goaded by Ahmed I gave chase to one across a wide, sandy plain. As we drew alongside I found that my pallid Western instincts were too strong for me to whimper, break one of its legs and allow Ahmed to dispatch it with his knife. I secretly inched out the choke so that the Land-Rover lost power and the gazelle got away. I'm afraid I was a great disappointment to my guide. But at least that is the kind of problem no one is likely to meet on the Paris Dakar rally.

Pearson Phillips is a British journalist.

MUSEUMS

Unfrequented, Varied Glories of Athens

by Henry Kamm

ALONG with the Acropolis and a few other sites of antiquity, the museums of Athens are the principal attractions of a city that increasingly disappoints visitors. The museums compensate, by their variety and interest, for a capital that has suffered more than most from urban growth and the effects of air pollution, noise and traffic.

Athens has become a city in which few visitors linger longer than is necessary to see the Acropolis and the ancient Agora before catching a bus to Delphi or Olympia or a boat or plane to the islands. Most visit at least the National Archaeological Museum, but there are many more fine, less frequented collections of art and other displays of the varied glories that were Greece. Some of the most interesting:

The National Archaeological Museum presents a magnificent array of the finds of excavations throughout Greece through all the periods of pre-Christian antiquity.

The problem for the visitor is to guard against succumbing to museum fatigue induced by the quantity on display before coming face to face with the masterworks that should induce the thrilling shock of recognition.

One way around this is to look at the highlights first and then take a second tour, stopping wherever one's eye lands. A well-illustrated booklet in English, "The Highlights of the National Museum," is on sale at the entrance for \$1.50. Its author, Catherine G. Kouros, suggests one and a half hours for her tour, which seems a bit meager.

My own nonexclusive listing of indispensable stops: The astonishing golden masks from Mycenaean, including that which its discoverer, Heinrich Schliemann, mistakenly held to be the mask of Agamemnon. The gold cups decorated with relief scenes depicting bulls

in Display Case 32, Hall 5, the Mycenaean Hall.

The statues of the "Harp Player" and "Double Flutist" in the Cycladic Hall, No. 5. The statue of a youth known as the "Sounion Kouros," Hall 8.

The "Volamandra Kouros," Hall 10A.

The tombstone of Ariston, Hall 11.

The statue of Croesus and the base of a statue decorated with bas-reliefs of sports and games, Hall 13.

The great bronze statue of "Poseidon of Artemision," Hall 15.

The Funeral Stele of Hegeso, Hall 18.

The "Youth of Antikythera," Hall 28.

The lifelike Hellenistic bronze heads of men, Hall 30.

The collection of small bronzes in Halls 36 and 37.

The Byzantine jewelry, the most modern items on display, of the Helen Stathatos collection, Hall 32.

The Santorini frescoes, in Hall 48 on the second floor.

The museum (1 Tossizza Street) is open from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. weekdays, Sunday from 9:30 to 2:30. Admission is about \$2.25.

Many visitors, seated with the temples of the Parthenon, Erechtheion and Propylaea, neglect the Acropolis Museum at the rear of what may be the world's most visited hilltop, and miss as splendid a collection of Greek sculpture as they are likely to find anywhere. In the most spectacular display, behind a glass wall in the final room of the small museum, are the Caryatids of the Erechtheion, which have had to be removed and replaced with copies to protect them against pollution. Dramatically lighted, the maidens create a striking effect even when relieved of their function of supporting a temple roof. Presented far better than the statuary of the National Museum, which makes almost no attempt at labeling to place the works in a historical and aesthetic context, the statuary



Head at the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art.

in the Acropolis Museum is accompanied by labels that orient visitors. Outstanding in the first three galleries are a monumental sculpture of a lioness killing a cow (Gallery 1), a statue of a patriot bearing a sacrificial calf (Gallery 2) and a bas-relief of two lions devouring a bull (Gallery 3). Gallery 4 contains a splendid horseman of the sixth century B.C., an exceptionally realistic marble dog and a series of female statues, particularly a seated Athena of great immediacy. A larger-than-life battle between

gods and giants dominates Gallery 5. In great contrast to the violent action of that work is a bas-relief of a pensive Athena, her head bowed, leaning on a spear in the next gallery.

Galleries 7 and 8 offer striking segments of the friezes of the Acropolis's remaining temples, masterpieces perhaps from the school of Phidias, the greatest Greek sculptor.

The museum is open Sunday from 8 A.M. to 4:45 P.M., Monday and Wednesday through Saturday from 7:30 A.M. to 4:45 P.M. and Tuesday from 11 A.M. to 4:45 P.M. Admission to the Acropolis, including the museum, is \$3.

The Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art is the newest and most valuable addition to the Athens museum scene. It is hard to recognize in today's city the fountainhead of Western civilization, the Platonic ideal of noble clarity, simplicity and reason, all symbolized by classic columns sharply limned by an unsparring sun in a cloudless sky. The Goulandris Museum, opened in 1986, has brought this Greek ideal within reach, making it possible to cross the cultural gap between the quotidian and the sublime simply by walking through its door.

On display is the private collection of the late Nicholas P. Goulandris, a shipping magnate, and his wife, Dolly, a widow's labor of love in her husband's memory. It is a choice collection, second not even to that of the National Museum, of those deceptively "modern" figurines of white marble that are the beginning of Greek art.

Some are abstract, reducing the human figure to the shape of a violin sharply pinched at its waist. Others are more realistic, particularly a delightful figure of a jolly man sitting on a stool and raising a cup. Five thousand years old, each of these works of nameless masters from the Cycladic islands

Continued on page 10



17th Century St. Katharine at the Byzantine Museum.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Games Airlines Can Play With Reservations Systems

by Roger Collis

GAMES airlines play. Let's say you want to fly from London to Ottawa so you call your travel agent to check out flights. The chances are he will call up British Airways, and if he's conscientious, Air Canada as well, on Travicom, a British-based reservation system which enables him to enter the computers of 44 participating airlines with a single set of commands. What is he likely to offer you? The first British Airways display on his terminal shows a British Airways flight connecting in Montreal with Canadian Pacific Airlines. The first screen on Air Canada is Air Canada all the way with a connection in Toronto. The second screen shows

American Airlines makes more money from Sabre than by flying people around (8 percent of its revenue and 35 percent of its profit).

What worries foreign airlines is an invasion of their markets by Sabre and Apollo as American and United extend their international networks. Already, Sabre is reported to have 100 terminals with travel agents in Europe and 100 or so in Japan. Says a spokesman at SAS in Stockholm, "Frankly, we would like to stamp out Sabre and Apollo over here. If we had had to use these systems in 1986 it would have cost us the entire profit of SAS in the previous year, around 750 million kroner" (about \$113 million).

SAS is developing its own CRS called Smart. This is a multi-access system, similar to Travicom, which will provide access to the databases of 11 carriers. The Association of European Airlines is doing a feasibility study for a neutral CRS (its first report is due in February) in an attempt to keep the Americans from dominating their markets.

What does all this mean for business travelers? According to one industry source, competition will mean more choice and better service for consumers. As a result of U.S. anti-trust rulings, a good deal of bias has been removed from Sabre and Apollo which are significantly less biased than some European CRSs such as Air France's Astor and Lufthansa's Star, which up till now have dominated travel agents in France and West Germany. But according to an executive of one European airline, "CRS bias is a finely honed art. Sabre and Apollo are not supposed to be biased but believe me they still are. For example, one fiddle is to show a connection which involves a change of plane as a through flight by calling it one flight number."

Any bias passed on to you from your travel agent depends on which CRS he has installed and how motivated he is find the best deals for you. U.S. studies show that 80 percent of all reservations are made from the first screen of the CRS displays with the remainder coming from the second. (On busy routes there may be as many as 20 screens.) No wonder airlines are so keen to get their schedules on the first couple of screens. There's no foolproof way to avoid a measure of bias from a travel agent. If he's only got a single-access CRS, make sure he uses it properly on your behalf. It's worth sitting down with him to understand the system. (Most high tech CRSs have the capability of finding you the most convenient or the cheapest flight; what counts is being able to play these criteria against the system.)

The best way to do this is to have a system of your own, by subscribing to a neutral data-base such as the Official Airlines Guide or the ABC guide on your own PC. You can't yet book flights, but you can send your agent an electronic itinerary request which is sure to keep him on his toes.

Computer screens often contain built-in biases

BA/Air Canada connections through New York and Toronto and Air Canada all the way via Halifax and Toronto. Neither airline's computer shows that the Canadian carrier Wardair flies twice a week nonstop to Ottawa.

This is a relatively benign example of how computer reservation systems (CRS) present biased flight information to passengers. If you ask an airline for a flight on a day they don't fly, they'll suggest the day before or the day after. Some will show competitors' flights only as a last resort or not at all. Or they may offer a more devious routing on a segment that is operating under capacity. Caveat emptor is the watchword for the frequent flyer.

CRSs have become a powerful marketing tool and a major source of revenue for airlines that charge others a hefty fee to have their fares and flights listed. Says an industry source: "There are only so many ways an airline can compete, on service standards, price to a limited degree, agents' commission, which may or may not be on top of the table, and the convenience of schedules. But the key to the future is developing reservation systems that can maximize loads through the fine-tuning of space and getting your terminal into an agent's office so that he'll be more inclined to book on your flights."

The U.S. market is dominated by two systems, American Airlines' Sabre and United's Apollo, which account for 75 to 80 percent of ticket sales and which are exclusively installed in offices of about 70 percent of travel agents. According to one insider,

Aromas Of Old Jamaica

by Gloria Levitas

The authentic tastes of Jamaica — aromatic vegetable stews, spicy meats and fish — are best sampled on the oilcloth-covered tables in small roadside and beach stands.

Built of wood and thatch, these are humble establishments, but tourists should not be put off by their simplicity. In addition to serving delicious local specialties, these eating places are friendly, clean and inexpensive. They offer fresh vegetables cooked slowly in heavy pots over wood fires; steamed, fried or broiled fish; "curry" goat, pork or chicken; and "jerk" pork or poultry — marinated in spices, then roasted on zinc sheets over fires made of pimento wood. Pimento, or allspice, is made from the fruit of the pimento tree that tastes like a mixture of nutmeg, clove and cinnamon. It is used widely in Jamaican dishes. Its wood smoke, which is pleasantly aromatic, imparts a delicate flavor to food.

Many shacks specialize; some offer only curries or jerk meats. Others sell patties — turnovers made with curried pastry and filled with spiced meat, chicken, vegetable or ackee — Jamaica's national fruit. A few stands advertise Ital (pronounced EYE-tal) foods. Jamaicans usually say that Ital food are the foods eaten by members of the Rastafarian sect. Robert Joseph, executive chef of the Sea Winds hotel near Montego Bay, defined Ital food as a one-pot meal made without meat, salt or other preservatives. "Basically," he said, "it is typical Jamaican food, but while Jamaicans generally use a good deal of salt, Rastafarians avoid salt completely."

Of uncertain origin, the term Ital was coined by the Rastafarians, a Christian sect that developed during the 1930s as a movement of social protest and religion. Taken up by some of Jamaica's poorest people, it offered hope for the future and solace in this world through drumming, Bible reading, singing and the sacramental smoking of marijuana. Rastafarians are instantly identifiable by their dreadlocks — long curls worn by both men and women. Many are noticeable for their cocky walk, often misperceived as arrogance. The Insight Guides volume on Jamaica attributes their bearing and hair style to attempts to link Rastafarians with African history; the hair recalls the myth of Samson, the styles of some African tribes and the mane of the lion. This last is a reminder of the Emperor Haile Selassie of

FOOD



Desmond Clarke preparing food at Desi's Dread.

Ethiopia, known as Ras Tafari or the Lion of Judah, and worshipped by the Rastafarians as the Messiah. The Rastafarians we met were polite and soft-spoken. All professed a religious objection to eating meat.

The Rastafarians also prohibit the drinking of alcohol and the use of salt and other preservatives. Their principal foods are one-pot stews — tasty, healthy and filling — that symbolize harmony with nature, a sense of community and an ethic of nonviolence. Desmond Clarke, a Rastafarian who owns and operates Desi's Dread on Negri Beach in northwestern Jamaica, explained, "Rastas believe in the sanctity of life. We oppose violence against fellow creatures."

While Clarke stirred his stew pots, two women shelled gungo peas, chopped crisp red-tipped scallions, and sliced pimento tomatoes. A man stuffed pastry dough with ackee, a common ingredient in Ital foods. Ackee is a rose-colored, pear-shaped fruit. When ripe, the fruit pops open to reveal three bright black seeds and pale, lobed flesh that resembles shelled chestnut meat. Unripe ackee contains a poison which disappears when the ripe fruit opens. Cooked ackee is soft, pale yellow, and both tastes and looks like the creamiest of scrambled eggs. Jamaicans traditionally eat ackee prepared with

bacon and saltfish, but Ital ackee is served in vegetable stews or as filling for patties.

At Desi's Dread, we ate delicate ackee filling in their lightly curried pastry shells together with a rich, tasty vegetable stew. That day's pot delivered up rice, peas, ackee, tomato, fresh thyme and choco — a pear-shaped, pale green squash — known elsewhere as a chizapone or chryote — that tastes like macaroni. The stews — ingredients vary with the whim of the cook — were served in handsomely carved calabashes accompanied by calabash spoons. The gourds, which we mistook for coconut shells, grow on the calabash trees brought centuries ago from Africa to Jamaica.

Clarke instructed us to eat slowly and to combine each spoonful of rice with a bit of the vegetables. He offered a choice of sour-sop juice or a drink made of banana, beet and coconut. This unlikely combination was refreshing if a trifle too sweet. We preferred the sour-sop juice, which tastes like bananas with a dash of lemon. Sour-sop is a popular flavor for ice cream and is usually served with milk.

We sampled Ital food again in Kingston — at Miriam's Ethiopian Herbal Health Restaurant. Offering a much more varied menu in more elaborate but still natural surround-

ings. Ital food here included large platters of rice and peas, callaloo (a spinach-like vegetable with a slightly smoky taste), vegetable "rundown," which turned out to be a melange of julienne vegetables cooked in coconut milk. Rundown is actually a dish made with mackerel and coconut milk. A savory dumpling made of banana and yam completed the platter. Fresh ginger beer — a drink made with grated ginger, honey and water, and sour-sop made with milk served as both dessert and beverage.

In Montego Bay, the Seventh Heaven Fish Pot advertised Ital foods, but also served many foods most assuredly not Ital — Jamaica's excellent Red Stripe beer, lobsters, ackee and saltfish, and call's liver with onions and banana. The owner, Bernard Winter, did offer several Ital specialties including the usual vegetable stew, festival — a deep-fried corn cake that is both sweet and savory, bannias — thick cakes made of cassava flour that are usually eaten with fried or scoville-fish. This latter, a startling and delicious mixture of fried fish, allspice and hot peppers, is a Jamaican favorite.

Gloria Levitas teaches anthropology at Queens College in New York. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Herald Tribune

Museums of Athens

Continued from page 9

in the Aegean Sea could have sprung from the ateliers of Picasso or Henry Moore.

The works stand out in a beautifully lit and spacious setting and can be savored as they cannot be in the clutter of the National Museum.

The museum (4 Neophytou Douka Street in the Kolonaki section) is open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturday from 10 to 3. Admission, \$1.10.

A splendid collection of religious art from the beginning of the Christian era to the liberation of Greece from Turkish rule in the last century is well displayed in the Byzantine Museum in a 19th-century Florentine-style villa. Icons are the principal attraction, but the museum also shows



Costume exhibit at the Museum of Greek Folk Art.

early Christian sculpture, marvelously elaborate examples of the craft of medieval and later goldsmiths and silversmiths, and artfully woven and decorated cloths for liturgical use. Paintings from abandoned churches in the Greek countryside display native folk artists of the 18th and 19th centuries.

The museum (22 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue) is open daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., closed Monday. Admission, \$1.50.

The Benaki Museum is in the elegant mansion of the late Anthony Benaki, who compiled an eclectic collection and converted the family home into a museum. The principal concentration is on Greek art and history through the ages. Greece's nearness to the world of Islam and of the Copts is also reflected by examples of their art. There are rich collections of Byzantine and post-Byzantine painting. The quality of painting declines in patriotic 19th-century works, which are historically interesting for depicting the Greek struggle for independence. Folk art, particularly embroideries and costumes, is well represented.

The museum (Vasilissis Sophias Avenue at Koumbari Street) is open every day except Tuesday from 8:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. Admission, \$1.10.

The Canellopoulos Museum is a real sleeper among Athens museums. A sharply focused private collection assembled by a couple both wealthy and endowed with refined taste, the museum stands at the foot of the Acropolis in a handsome townhouse in the neo-classical style. It contains a superbly displayed array of Greek art from the Archaic period through the Middle Ages, unified by the exacting standards of Paul and Alexandra Canellopoulos. Stone sculptures, ceramics, bronzes and icons of exceptional beauty repay a long visit to a small house.

The museum (in the Plaka below the Acropolis at Theotokis and Pnyx Streets) is open weekdays from 8:45 A.M. to 3 P.M., Sunday from 9:30 to 2:30, closed Tuesday. Admission, 75 cents.

At the National Gallery, there is a display of rather derivative Greek painting since the last century, exhibited occasionally by special exhibitions or loan shows.

The gallery (46 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue) is open daily except Monday from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., Sunday from 10 to 2. Admission, 25 cents.

A modern, rather brutal structure close to the Byzantine Museum, the War Museum is interesting for its collection of weapons since the Neolithic Age as well as for its account of the military aspects of Greece's history, beginning with the campaigns of Alexander the Great. It features a fine scale model of the Acropolis in its time of glory in the second century B.C.

The museum (Vasilissis Sophias Avenue at Rizari Street) is open Tuesday through Saturday from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., Sunday 9:30 to 2. Admission is free.

The Museum of Greek Folk Art and Tradition, two pleasant places for taking a break on strolls through the Plaka, feature the arts and

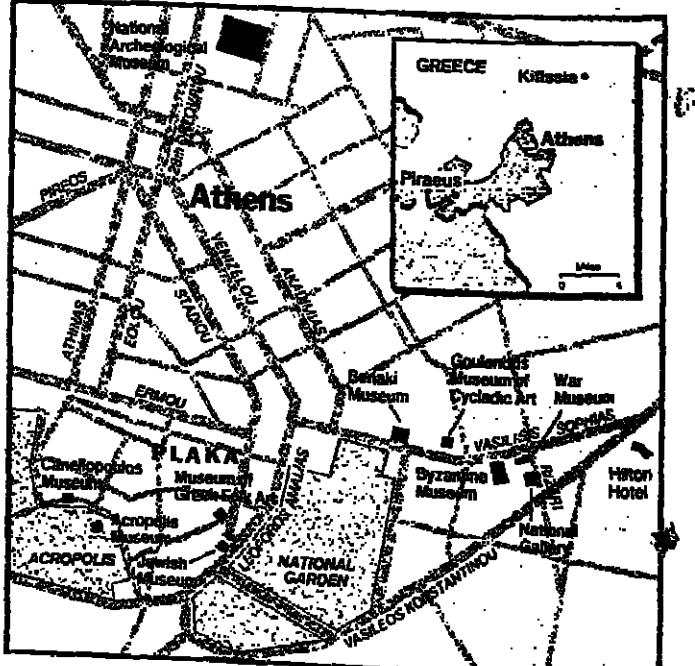
crafts of the ordinary Greeks of the last century, with emphasis on woodcarving, needlework and native painting.

The museum (17 Kydathineon Street) is open daily except Monday from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. The center (6 Elassonaki Street in the Plaka) is open Tuesday and Thursday from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Admission to both is free.

The Jewish Museum is a touching compilation of remembrances of the vanished life of one of the Jewish communities most cruelly diminished by Germany during World War II. The ingeniously designed displays include the salvaged, reconstructed interior of a provincial synagogue, religious articles, costumes and objects of everyday life.

The museum (on the third floor at 36 Amalias Avenue) is open daily except Saturday from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Admission is free.

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TRAVEL

A Quiet, Outdoors Life In Rural New Zealand



by Michael Richardson

WAIRARAPA, New Zealand — In the garden, magpies are chattering. From the bedroom window, the view is of green fields, neatly fenced and lined with trees. Sheep and deer graze contentedly. There is very little traffic on the road leading to Masterton, the nearest town.

On the far side of the road, the valley rises to meet a wall of hills, where patches of red pine and black birch grow. On the flank of one of the hills is a neat white homestead with a white wool shed behind it.

"That's where our elder son, Stewart, his wife, Gillian, who's a vet, and our granddaughter live," says Michael Atkinson at breakfast. The grapefruit is from the garden and there is honeycomb for the toast.

Wellington, 95 kilometers (about 60 miles) southwest of the Wairarapa region where the Atkinsons have their farm, seems a world away. I could have taken a ferry across the Cook Straits to New Zealand's South Island to spend the weekend at a fishing lodge.

I was tempted. But fly fishing, as those who have tried know, is much more difficult than it looks.

Some years ago, on holiday in Kashmir, I went fishing with my wife. We bought a permit giving us rights for a day to a long stretch of river. The icy water bounced down over rocks from snow-capped mountains.

We hired a guide and a guard. The weather was glorious and we fished diligently for a couple of hours. Alas, we caught nothing.

The guide, sensing our embarrassment, murmured something to the guard who ostentatiously turned his back and started smoking a cigarette. The rod flicked back and forth expertly and, within minutes, several fish were twitching on the bank. That was how we ate fresh trout in the hills of Kashmir.

In New Zealand, I wanted to talk to farmers and see how they lived. I also wondered what visitors on business in Wellington or Auckland could do if they had a spare weekend and wanted to escape from the city.

The tourist statistics show that of the 700,000 people from Australia, Asia, North and South America and Europe coming to New Zealand in the year to September, nearly 11 percent were, like me, on business. Their average stay was 12 days, compared to 20 days for vacationers and 39 days for those visiting relatives and friends.

I was put in touch with Michael Atkinson and his wife, Margaret. They have been farming for 30 years. Both their sons have properties nearby. Their daughter is married to a farmer.

Michael Atkinson says he has farmed sheep, cattle, vegetables and bees, and had licenses to fish commercially for crayfish and river eels.

In the mid-'70s, he decided that deer offered good prospects and he has built up a large herd from stock captured in the mountains of the North Island.

New Zealand has seven species of deer, all introduced by settlers from Europe in the 19th century. With few natural predators, they flourished in the high country.

Capturing them is a spectacular affair. It's done by helicopter. In the early years, the pilot would maneuver close enough for his companion to fire a tranquilizer dart with a small radio beacon attached to it.

The sedated animal would then be winched up and carried in a sling to the property of the farmer paying for the recovery service.

But the tranquilizer used to take about 20 minutes to fell the deer and sometimes the helicopters would lose their quarry. Today, sky hunters prefer to use a special four-barreled gun that fires a net over its prey.

"To be successful," says Atkinson, "the pilot must get to within 8 or 10



Rural Life in New Zealand: left, a deserted beach; above, sheep-shearing; right, gold pans for hire on South Island.



feet of a deer on the run in what is often rugged hill country with lots of trees and rocks. That requires real skill and daring.

Until a few years ago, commercial deer herds were kept mainly for breeding and production of antlers, known as velvet. Removed under local anesthetic, the horns are dried and exported to South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, China and other parts of Asia where they are prized as an ingredient in traditional medicines and vitality tonics.

But venison exports to West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Canada, the United States and Australia are increasing.

One beneficial side-effect of the reduction in the number of deer in the wild is regeneration of the New Zealand bush, where hundreds of thousands of them once grazed. The same thing is happening with goats, which are being captured and brought down from the hills onto farms to produce angora and cashmere fiber.

The Atkinsons can arrange for visitors to their property to go riding, hunting, rafting, canoeing, hill trekking, or fishing, including crayfishing. Our Sunday lunch was fresh crayfish.

The Atkinsons will also take guests to see glow worm caves, seal colonies, vineyards, horse studs, sheep farms and other things of interest in the Wairarapa.

New Zealand offers vast scope for those who like the outdoor life, whether leisurely or adventurous. The New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department compiles an annual guide to outdoor action holidays.

The guide covers trout, salmon and sea fishing, scuba diving and snorkeling, boating, surfing and windsurfing, rafting, canoeing, jet boating, sporting lodges, farm holidays, national parks, trekking, mountaineering, running, snow and water skiing, four-wheel-drive safaris, hunting, cycle touring, horseriding, golf and tennis.



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Switzerland	5,600	2,800	1,700	Panama	US \$ 240
UK	11,000	5,500	3,400	Paraguay	US \$ 240
USA	11,000	5,500	3,400	Peru	US \$ 240
West Germany	5,600	2,800	1,700	Venezuela	US \$ 240
Other Europe	5,600	2,800	1,700	Other Amer.	US \$ 240
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16-1-87

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE adv. vol. close, NYSE adv. vol. open, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: Composite, Industrials, Financials, Utilities.

Thursday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Prev., Week Ago, Year Ago.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Class, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, % of Total.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Soars in Record Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored another record-breaking advance Thursday, sending the Dow Jones industrial average to its ninth new high of 1987 in the heaviest trading ever on Wall Street.

Analysts said the stock market's advance was mainly driven by investors' voracious appetite for equities. "It's a frenzy," said Larry Wachtel, market analyst at Prudential-Bache.

General Electric

General Electric rose 2 1/4 to 95. GE said fourth-quarter earnings rose to \$1.60 a share, from \$1.40 a share a year earlier.

Motorola

Motorola jumped 3/4 to 44 1/4. Motorola said third-quarter earnings rose 14% to 124 cents.

IBM

IBM rose 1 1/4 to 120 1/4. IBM reported third-quarter earnings rose 14% to 120 cents.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued)

NYSE Most Actives table (continued)

NYSE Most Actives table (continued)

NYSE Most Actives table (continued)

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NYSE Most Actives table (continued)

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially obscured.

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Page 13

TECHNOLOGY

Hand-Held Photocopiers Still Just Status Symbols

NEW YORK — The photocopying business is getting personal: Several companies have recently introduced hand-held devices that slip easily into a briefcase and can copy narrow strips of text. The miniature copiers are not meant to replace standard copiers or even the newer desktop variety. Rather, the companies that make them are hoping to find a niche among library-bound students, traveling executives and engineers and contractors who wish to copy relevant portions of large blueprints.

"They don't fit into existing markets. They don't do the same things other copiers do."

According to analysts, the technology has several drawbacks that will prevent it from gaining wide acceptance in the office, where desktop copiers of superior quality are available for less than \$500. The battery charge is good for only about 20 minutes of copying. The copying process is slow and requires some practice for legible results, and the thermal paper is expensive — more than \$2 for a narrow roll 33 feet (10 meters) long.

Industry watchers are unsure how the product will do in the United States. "I asked the manufacturers, and they have said they don't know either," said Hidetoshi Takai, director of the business machines division of the Japan External Trade Organization.

See COPIER, Page 17

U.S. Acts To Block Hoechst

Opposes Merger With Celanese

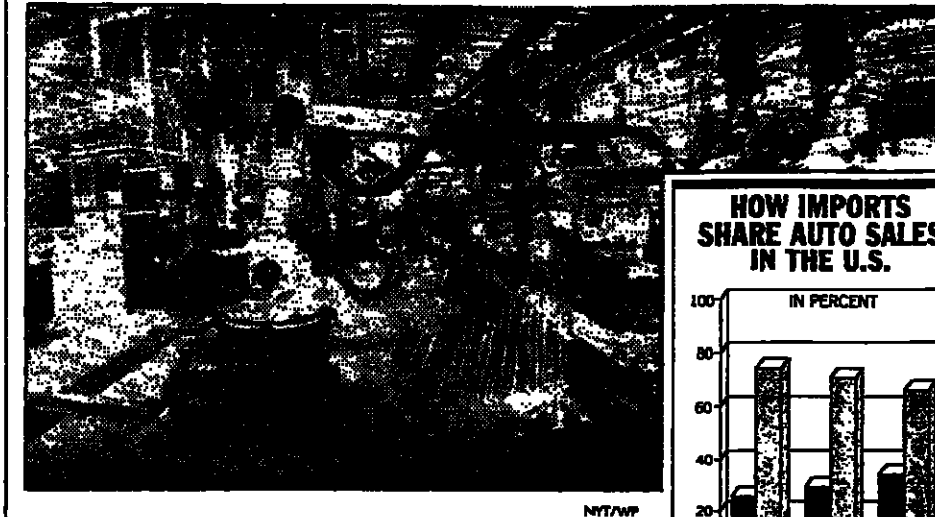
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Federal Trade Commission announced Thursday that it would ask a federal court to block the proposed merger of two of the largest American makers of polyester fibers.

The commission sought to stop American Hoechst Corp.'s proposed \$2.8 billion acquisition of Celanese Corp. The FTC argued that the merger would reduce competition in the production of textile polyester fibers.

American Hoechst Corp. quickly extended its tender offer for all Celanese stock from Friday to Jan. 26 and said that it would "continue discussions with the FTC aimed at resolving this matter."

See PARENT FIRM HOPEFUL

U.S. Car Glut Leading to Price War



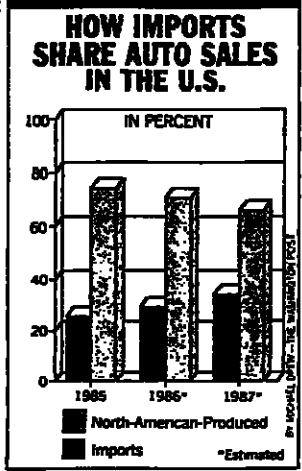
Robots welding at a new General Motors assembly plant.

Japanese Are Not Expected to Fill Their Voluntary Quota on Exports

WASHINGTON — Auto-makers doing business in the United States are getting for one of the most brutal price wars in the history of U.S. retail sales, according to some domestic industry analysts.

The root of the conflict is simple: oversupply. For sale will be cars built by the traditional domestic companies, cars assembled on U.S. soil by foreign-based companies and cars shipped to the United States from such countries as Malaysia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Taiwan and Korea.

See NEARLY EVERY MAJOR JAPANESE AUTOMAKER IS BUILDING...



HOW IMPORTS SHARE AUTO SALES IN THE U.S.

Bank Leu Meets On Chief's Tie to Guinness Affair

By Warren Geder International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Executives at Bank Leu AG of Switzerland held an emergency meeting Thursday amid speculation that the bank's supervisory board chairman might be asked to resign in connection with a widening financial scandal centered on British brewing giant Guinness PLC.



Arthur Furer

A Bank Leu official said the company would hold a news conference Friday in Zurich to discuss the bank's role in the Guinness affair. The official said that the status of the bank's chairman, Arthur Furer, would be discussed, among other issues.

Mr. Furer, a former top executive at Nestlé SA and a member of the board of Citicorp, was not available for comment. On Wednesday the Guinness board asked him to relinquish his position as non-executive director. The board also dismissed the chairman and chief executive, Ernest W. Saunders, who had been on leave of absence.

rich headquarters of Bank Leu at about the time of Guinness' bid for Distillers. The sources, who requested anonymity, said speculation that the funds were used to buy Guinness shares, whether directly or indirectly, was "not off the mark."

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and Date (Jan 15). Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, London, etc.

Changes in London and Zurich, highest in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (A) Commercial franc (B) Amounts needed to buy one pound (C) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (D) Units of 100 (E) Units of 1,000 (F) Units of 10,000 (G) Not available (H) To be used as a guide only.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date (Jan 15). Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and Date (Jan 15). Includes entries for Hong Kong, Singapore, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Rate, and Date (Jan 15). Includes entries for Merrill Lynch, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Date (Jan 15). Includes entries for New York, London, etc.

Treasury, Fed at Odds On Pace of Dollar Drop

By Peter Torday Reuters

WASHINGTON — Sharp differences over the pace of the dollar's fall have re-emerged between the Federal Reserve and the Reagan administration, monetary analysts said Thursday.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Both the White House and the U.S. Treasury said Wednesday that they had no particular target for the dollar, and the White House said Thursday that it was not concerned about a free-fall by the currency.

American Airlines May Seek To Purchase Ailing Pan Am

By Agis Salpukas New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American Airlines is engaged in talks to determine whether it wants to buy Pan American World Airways, a carrier that is ailing but that still has valuable international routes, according to sources close to both companies.

The sources would not disclose Wednesday whether any agreement was imminent, but they said that American was looking at buying the whole airline and not just its more valuable pieces such as its international routes.

On the New York Stock Exchange Pan Am stock closed up \$1.125 at \$5.50. AMR Corp., the parent company of American Airlines, was up \$2 very late Thursday, at \$56.75.

A combination of American and Pan Am would result in a major world airline and close the gap between American and United, which acquired Pan Am's Pacific routes last year.

Such a transaction, however, would be difficult to complete, requiring the approval of several U.S. government agencies as well as those of numerous foreign governments.



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TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is an affiliate of American Express Company, which has assets of more than US\$92 billion and shareholders' equity in excess of US\$5.7 billion.

Markets Closed

Markets were closed in Japan Thursday for a holiday.

The Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Holmes to Court Quits HWT Battle

Perth, Australia — Robert Holmes & Court bowed out of a multi-billion-dollar bidding competition for Australia's largest domestic media group Thursday night...

A Court would buy West Australian Newspapers Ltd., a Herald & Weekly Times subsidiary, and its television station in Melbourne, for 460 million dollars.

Mr. Murdoch had already agreed to have HWT sell the Daily News under an agreement with the Australian monopolies watchdog...

Ciba-Geigy, Blaming Dollar, Says '86 Sales Dropped 13%

Basel, Switzerland — Group sales at Ciba-Geigy AG dropped 13 percent last year to 15.9 billion Swiss francs (\$10.5 billion) from 18.22 billion francs...

The company said 1986 profit was expected to fall short of the record 1.47 billion francs recorded in 1985, but would be "satisfactory."

Pharmaceutical sales rose 9 percent in volume but fell 8 percent in francs, to 5.13 billion francs. Diagnostics and chemicals registered the smallest fall in revenue...

London Exchange to Study Pilkington Price Jump

LONDON — The London Stock Exchange said Thursday it would investigate a sharp jump in the stock price of Pilkington Brothers PLC, the target of a hostile, £1.17 billion (\$1.75 billion) takeover bid by BTR PLC.

Paley-Tisch Election Called Positive

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune Both Wall Street and media analysts have welcomed the formal election of William S. Paley as chairman of CBS Inc. and Laurence A. Tisch as president and chief executive officer...

Jane Evans Joins Investment Firm

New York Times Service — SAN FRANCISCO — Jane Evans has joined Montgomery Securities, an investment firm here, as a general partner, the firm has announced.

COMPANY NOTES

Anchor Hocking Corp. said it was studying a new acquisition offer by Newell Co., after rejecting a bid from Newell two months ago.

Delta Air Lines said it had entered into an agreement with Japan Air Lines under which JAL would provide airport services for Delta's flights at Tokyo's Narita Airport.

Novo Industri A/S, a Danish-based insulin and enzymes producer, said it had started producing insulin at its factory in Kalundborg, Denmark, identical in structure to that produced by the human body.

Audi to Recall U.S. Models Over Sudden Acceleration

DETROIT — Audi of America Inc. said Thursday that it was recalling all 5000 models with automatic transmissions, about 250,000 cars made from 1978 to 1986.

Japan to Extend Quota on Cars, Agency Says

TOKYO — Facing pressure from the U.S. auto industry and protectionist elements in Congress, Japan plans to extend for another year its quotas on car exports to the United States...

Table titled 'HOW DOMESTIC PRODUCERS SHARE THE U.S. AUTO MARKET' showing market share percentages for GM, Ford, Chrysler, AMC, VW, Honda, and Nissan from 1982 to 1987.

Fermenta Shares Will Be Delisted On Swedish Bourse

STOCKHOLM — Fermenta AB, the troubled Swedish biotechnology group, will be delisted by the Stockholm Stock Exchange on Monday.

CAR: Glut Means Price War

Continued from first finance page. Industry. "As for 1987, we look for the Japanese Ministry of Trade and Industry to again impose quotas on exports to the United States."

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page) REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE AMERICAN BANNER SEES need for additional capital...

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks and their closing prices.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks and their closing prices.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks and their closing prices.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 15 Jan. 1987. Large table listing various international funds and their performance metrics.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks and their closing prices.

Floating-Rate Notes. Table listing floating rate notes with columns for currency, issue date, and other details.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks and their closing prices.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks and their closing prices.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks and their closing prices.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks and their closing prices.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'AMEX Highs-Lows', 'The Daily Source for International Investors', and other financial services.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Up Slightly; Trading Nervous

NEW YORK — The dollar edged further Thursday in its New York trading, closing marginally higher as nervousness grew among market participants over the possibility of Federal Reserve Board intervention to halt its sharp fall.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc, etc.

concern about one at this time," Albert Brashear said. Traders said the White House remarks took the dollar to its lowest levels on the day, pushing the U.S. currency down at the Europe-

M-1 Soars \$7.7 Billion To Reach \$749 Billion

NEW YORK — The key measure of U.S. money supply known as M-1 soared another \$7.7 billion in the week that ended Jan. 5, to a seasonally adjusted \$749.3 billion, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1, which includes cash and travelers' checks, was revised to \$741.6 billion from \$741 billion. The four-week moving average of M-1 rose to \$736.1 billion from \$729 billion.

Hong Kong Cuts Prime Rate to 5%, 10-Year Low

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's major banks cut their key interest rates to 5 percent on Thursday, their lowest level in 10 years, in a move to keep the local currency from overheating.

After an emergency meeting, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Standard Chartered Bank announced they were cutting their prime lending rates, or the rates they offer their best customers, by 1.5 percentage points from 6.5 percent.

The move followed heavy demand for the Hong Kong dollar, which is pegged at 7.8 to the U.S. dollar. After the announcement, the Hong Kong dollar fell to 7.763, compared with Wednesday's close of 7.765.

Records of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank show the prime rate was last below 5 percent in April 1977.

DOLLAR: Treasury, Fed at Odds Over Pace of Fall

(Continued from first finance page) Volcker to discuss economic views, and it is understood that they met this week.

In Europe, Finance Minister Edouard Balladur of France and Gerhard Stoltenberg, his West German counterpart, stated flatly that the dollar was undervalued.

Their remarks reflected the intense pressure felt in Europe because of the dollar's sharp fall, which played a major role in this week's realignment of the European Monetary System.

Monetary sources said concern was deep in Japan, where only a market holiday Thursday calmed trade. The currency movements increase pressure in Europe and Japan to stimulate economic growth with interest-rate cuts.

Monetary sources said a meeting of the Group of Five — the United States, Japan, Britain, West Germany and France — was unlikely before the West German general elections on Jan. 25. It is unclear, furthermore, that any agreement could be struck in an early meeting.

The sources said that relations between the U.S. Treasury and the West German Finance Ministry had become at times barely cordial. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said in an interview to be published Friday that he was concerned about the drop in the value of the dollar against the Deutsche mark, and that West Germany was watching the dollar developments very carefully.

The newspaper Bild, which released extracts from the interview ahead of publication, quoted Mr. Kohl as saying, "I am watching the latest dollar developments not without concern. The sharp fall of the dollar undoubtedly involves problems for us as one of the largest exporting countries. We are therefore watching the dollar's development very carefully."

The strongly independent Bundesbank, meanwhile, is understood to be incensed at the timing of the resumption of U.S. pressure for lower interest rates, only two weeks before the elections.

by stimulating domestic demand, might also rekindle inflation — a political disaster in a country with vivid memories of the years before World War II.

A realistic agreement by Washington, Bonn and Tokyo on currency stability and economic stimulation may not emerge for several months, the sources said.

Several sources said Washington might not be ready to call a halt to the dollar's fall evidence grows that the U.S. trade deficit is definitely narrowing.

The deficit hit a record \$19.2 billion in November and Mr. Baker has said that he expects the December figure to be similar.

Should the dollar continue to fall, it could force up short-term interest rates in the United States. "I think it would be welcomed. Pulling up interest rates would signal that you don't want the dollar to fall, that you really mean business," said Jude Wanniski, president of the economics firm Proconomics.

But Mickey Levy, senior economist at Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia, said, "The Fed is in a box. It cannot lower interest rates because of the weakness in the dollar and it cannot raise rates given the fragile state of the economy."

U.S. Inventories Decline 0.2%

WASHINGTON — U.S. business inventories edged downward 0.2 percent in November from October, while total business sales rose by 0.3 percent, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

The department said that the increase in total business sales, which followed a 1.4 percent decline in October, put sales at \$437.14 billion in November.

The 0.2 percent drop in inventories was led by a 1.8 percent fall in dealers' inventories of new cars. The overall inventory decline followed a 0.6 percent rise in inventory levels in October and left stockpiles at \$590.61 billion at the end of November.

Mr. Abinck said the order was "clearly important," but probably not crucial to the program's survival.

The order is also important to Lufthansa for strategic reasons, Mr. Abinck said.

"Should airline deregulation in Europe go forward, airlines will have to build a fleet designed for a more flexible carrier system," he said. "Planes of the A-340's size are very handy for that. They will have the range and capacity for all kinds of routes."

Lufthansa reported a 60-percent drop in profit in 1985 to DM 66.4 million and is expected to post another decline for 1986.

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar Sector Withstands Currency Sell-Off

By Sandra Critchley
NEW YORK — Dollar-denominated Eurobonds closed little changed Thursday despite continuing dollar weakness. Dealers said the session was almost entirely dominated by professional traders.

Several dealers said they were a little surprised at the market's resilience in the face of the dollar's softness. "Considering the poor performance of the dollar, the market was vulnerable to a sell-off, but it didn't want to go," one dealer said. The dollar was down more than 2 pence at one point Thursday.

Hopes that the dollar's weakness might trigger interest rate cuts in West Germany and Japan also helped to sustain both U.S. credit and Eurobond markets, dealers said.

The day's only new dollar-denominated issue was a five-year, \$250 million offering from Sweden, led by Morgan Guaranty. The issue was priced at 101 and carries a 7 percent coupon.

"Maybe it was a little bit tight, but it's doing all right," said one dealer at a bank not involved in the deal. He added, however, that he had seen very little demand for the issue.

Dealers said the issue was quoted late in the day at a discount of 1%, well inside its total fees of 1%.

Dealers said the Deutsche mark sector of the market performed strongly, reflecting the German

currency's appreciation against the dollar.

Deutsche Bank AG launched a 150 million DM, seven-year convertible for Bank Julius Baer Bank & Trust Co. The issue was priced at par with a 2 percent coupon.

The mark sector as a whole closed around 1/4 to 3/4 point higher, buoyed by hopes that the market's strength might force the West German authorities to cut interest rates, dealers said.

The sterling sector weakened a little, in part because of the launch of a £100 million bond for the World Bank in the morning.

The issue, which has a 12-year maturity, was priced at 100 1/4 with a 10% percent coupon. Dealers said it was trading well within its fees at a discount of 1%.

COPIERS: Pocket Models

(Continued from first finance page)

Richard C. Norton of Dataquest Inc., a market-research company in San Jose, California. "They don't fit into existing copier markets. They don't do the same things other copiers do."

Hamacher Schlammer of New York and the Sharper Image Inc. of San Francisco, retailers of "adult toys," report a growing business in hand-held copiers. But sales at stationery and office-equipment outlets are much more modest, dealers say.

Manufacturers expect higher sales this year, partly because their product will be more familiar to consumers. But some analysts and retailers are cautious.

"I think it will always be a gadget," said Don Rothstein, a buyer for the Sharper Image, "but I think it will be a much more affordable gadget as time goes on."

AIRBUS: Lufthansa Orders A-340, Giving Incentive for Production of Jet

(Continued from Page 1)

developed by the International Aero Engines consortium, to power the new airliners. The consortium includes Britain's Rolls-Royce, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft of the United States and Japan Aero Engines Ltd.

"Lufthansa has decided in favor of the A-340 after comprehensive studies, because it is a convincing product of new technologies which will enable considerable further development for quite a long time into the future and which will enable great economy of operation."

He added that Lufthansa expects Airbus to go to the launching stage as quickly as possible.

"At the same time," the spokesman said, "the Lufthansa board assumes that this decision will lead to the European countries having interest in the Airbus consortium taking steps necessary to ensure financing of the new product's further development."

The project's financing had worried Lufthansa's board, company sources said. But with an order in hand and the prospect of more to

Air France Plans To Buy 16 747s

(Continued from Page 1)

PARIS — Air France ordered 16 Boeing 747-400 aircraft on Thursday, Henri Sauvan, the company's general director, announced. Industry sources put the value of the order at about \$2 billion.

The state carrier also announced that its net profit last year dropped 20.4 percent from 1985 to 380 million francs (\$95 million).

A protocol on the purchase is to be signed later this month with deliveries of the planes to be made from 1992 to 1998, Mr. Sauvan said.

The consortium also hopes to develop the A-330, a short-to-medium range, two-engine airliner,

which can carry up to 310 passengers.

Several European carriers had urged Airbus to develop a long-range, narrow-body jet, and the consortium had pegged its hopes for launching the A-340 program on a large Lufthansa order.

On Saturday, however, a Lufthansa source said that board members were divided on whether to buy from Airbus or opt for the MD-11 offered by McDonnell Douglas Co. The division was due to fears of major delays in production and development, as well as the financial worries, the source said.

In light of the order, stock analysts questioned whether the reported decision had been a ploy to extract more favorable conditions from Airbus.

"It looks like hard-bargaining tactics," said John Abinck, an analyst of West German equities for Merrill Lynch & Co. in New York. "I'm sure they got pristinely beautiful financial agreements. That's one of the advantages of being the first buyer."

But there is no question of the

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices on a 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including ADC, AET, AIG, etc.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

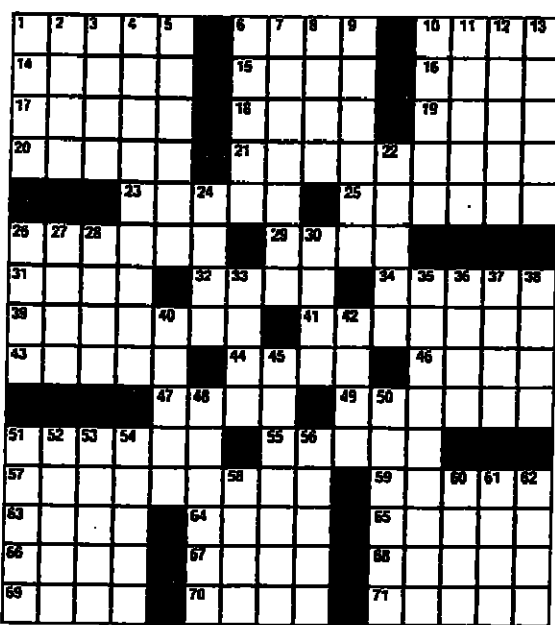
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Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including AIG, AIG, AIG, etc.

The Daily Source for International Investors.



ACROSS

1 Cottonwood
6 Produced and deposited, as an egg
10 Flatfish
14 Kharroum is its capital
15 Mrs. Stengel
17 Verve
18 Affirm
19 Subdued
21 "—, and pursue it": Psalm 34:14
23 Doll type
25 Merited
26 Cheap whisky
29 Classify
31 A Met score
32 Flush
34 Burst of activity
39 Symbol of fitness
41 Outfit for a neonate
43 Awry
44 Terrier
46 Comic King
47 "Vissi d'—", Puccini air
49 Narrate
51 Stern man in a shell
55 School for Pierre

DOWN

1 V.I.P.'s helper
2 Hawaiian forearm
3 Furniture style
4 Thackeray name
5 "— at a Time," TV sitcom
6 Realty document
7 Opposed
8 Arrow poison
9 "Now is come a — day": Shelley
10 Cut
11 City on the Allegheny
12 King of corporal

13 Over
22 Full guy
24 Coup d'oeil's cousin
26 — Nui (Easter Island)
27 Time periods
28 Beanie
30 "It's — Love," Beatles song
33 Tattersall garment
35 Halcyon period
36 "Volsunga Saga" monarch
37 R.I. is one
38 Word on a wall
40 Vigilant
42 Space precursor
43 Custody
48 On-dit
50 Runaway
51 Verbalize
52 Pomme de —
53 Rajah's spouse
54 Singer Billy
56 Small change
58 Conceit
60 Harness part
61 Chemical suffixes
62 Sound of the surf

PEANUTS



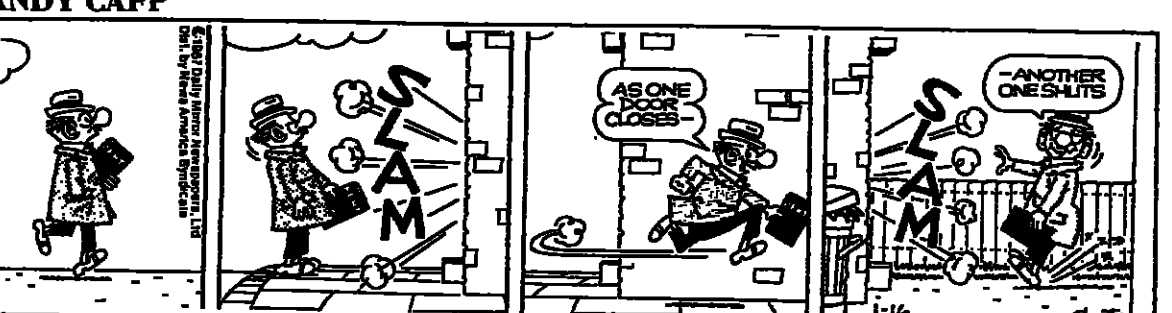
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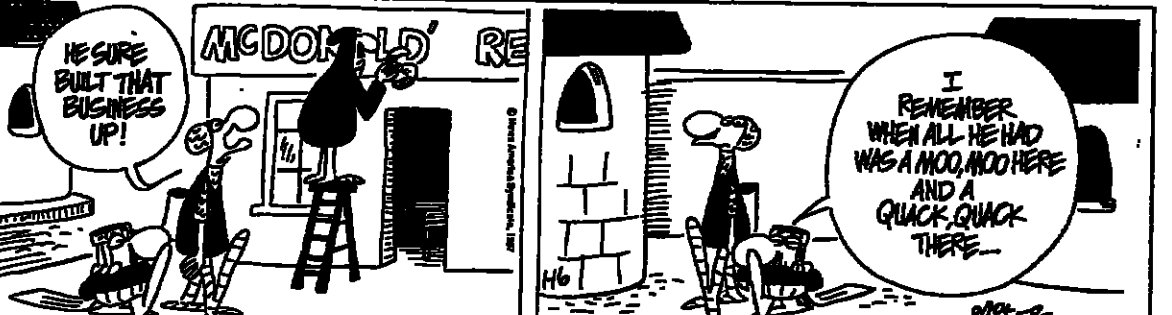
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



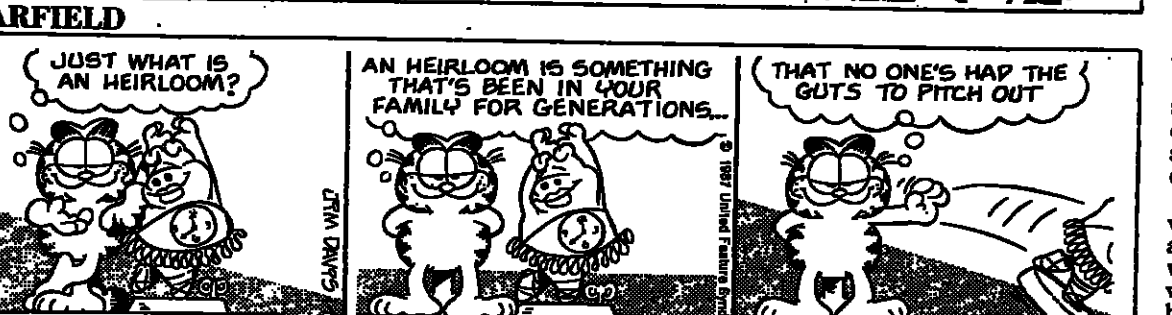
DENNIS THE MENACE



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COTIN
[Grid]

MASCH
[Grid]

ROLARP
[Grid]

SURIAD
[Grid]

Print answer here: [Grid]

Yesterday's Jumble: AHEAD VOCAL DECEIT GASKET
Answer: What the politician did when his opponent "aid an egg" — CACKLED

WEATHER

	EUROPE				ASIA			
	H	L	F	C	H	L	F	C
Amsterd.	11	5	12	5	11	5	12	5
Berlin	11	5	12	5	11	5	12	5
London	11	5	12	5	11	5	12	5
Paris	11	5	12	5	11	5	12	5
Rome	11	5	12	5	11	5	12	5
Stockholm	11	5	12	5	11	5	12	5
Washington	11	5	12	5	11	5	12	5
Yokohama	11	5	12	5	11	5	12	5

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Jan. 15
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	370	+1.2
Bombay	1795	+1.2
London	2458.00	+1.2
Paris	121.10	+1.2
Tokyo	2458.00	+1.2

Market Closed

The Tokyo stock market was closed Thursday for a holiday.

Market	Index	Change
Tokyo	2458.00	+1.2
London	2458.00	+1.2
Paris	121.10	+1.2

BOOK BRIEFS

THE MAGICIAN'S GIRL, by Doris Grumbach. Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

From the quotation from Flaubert with which it is prefaced — "Everything one invents is true, you may be sure" — it could be conjectured that there are elements of biography in Doris Grumbach's story of three women growing up in the United States in the years between 1920 and 1970.

"The Magician's Girl" is a title that might be applied to all three of the women in the story, for each is perceived as singular. Minna and Liz grow up in New York City, Minna in the tiny Krishnamurti village of New Baltimore, Minna is the pretty, innocent daughter of comfortable parents. Liz, the daughter of genteel Jewish Greenwich Village radicals, Maud, the third of the trio, is the most obviously monstrous, a fat and frankly ugly girl who rapidly achieves true singularity as a poet. She is not the only gifted one, for Liz finds her vocation as a photographer, and here a whisper of discomfort enters this apparently seamless chronicle, for Liz likes to photograph friends of all kinds and is clearly based on Diane Arbus. They all become roommates at Barnard and close in touch in an episodic way, as is the custom for women in novels of this kind.

"The Magician's Girl" is blessedly free of ideology, of didactic feminism. It is also a beautifully easy read, discreet and beguiling, and attractively low-key. It is an honorable addition to the annals of women's reading and takes its place effortlessly beside many much noisier counterparts. (Anita Brookner, WP)

KRISHNAMURTI: A Biography, by Papal Jayakar. Illustrated. 516 pages. Harper & Row, Publishers Inc., 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Krishnamurti (1895-1986) was for generations the epitome of the unaligned spiritual teacher who founded no sect, never tried to collect disciples and successors and regarded the craving to "belong" as a weakness, if not positively an aberration.

As such, he will have a perpetual fascination, but he was also a phenomenon of his own time. Close to 100 years ago there was a feeling among occult communities, worldwide, that the second coming of the Messiah — under one name or another — was at hand.

FAITH, SEX, MYSTERY: A Memoir, by Richard Gilman. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

In the only work section of this otherwise startling and original confession, Richard Gilman — drama critic and man of letters — lingers at the close, trailing off, hoping for some final revelation, some denouement.

"And I can't finish the book," he writes, "because when I do, this history and legend, which I secretly hoped would settle my heart once and for all, will come to an end and I'll be terrified that I'll have failed to give some vital piece of evidence or, far worse, have deceived myself entirely."

Gilman, whose previous books include "The Making of Modern Drama" and "Deadening: The Strange Life of an Epitaph," takes the disparate subjects of his title, "Faith, Sex, Mystery," and links them together to form a unique and highly purposeful pattern.

On the subject of faith, he recounts how he found himself, a Jew from Brooklyn, baptized into the Roman Catholic Church. On the subject of sex, he confesses: "Although I was often enough 'normal' in my sexual desires and activities and was potent most of the time, in some of my fundamental fantasies and cravings, which rose up and pressed me at intervals, I was a masochist." He continues that this tendency was not a wish to be hurt, "but of being overpowered by women larger and stronger (either physically or mentally) so that myself and then being forced to submit to their desires."

Gilman's spiritual experience proved to be the first step in a highly original intellectual odyssey. Though Catholicism may have failed him, it set him on the course of his successful career as an intellectual — a career now crowned by this very memoir. (Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, NYT)

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN a normal play is doomed, one must try an abnormal play. Tom Smith, for 17 years the secretary to the celebrated Cavendish Club in New York City, recognized this on the diagrammed deal, played in his college days at Cornell.

He landed in the obvious six-spade contract. On a good day one would make seven spades, but this was not a good day.

The opening diamond lead was with the ace, and the ace of trumps was led. Smith was ready to announce that he would draw trumps and play hearts, surrendering a diamond trick if necessary. But he was stopped in his tracks by a club discard from East.

He was now in serious trouble. There was no escape from the loss of a trump trick, so he had to dispose of his diamond losers on dummy's hearts, and do it quickly. A 3-3 heart break would not help, for West would ruff in time to cash a diamond winner.

The only hope was to find West with exactly four hearts. If he had that number, the odds were 2 to 1 that he held the jack. So Smith cashed the heart king and finished the ten, holding his breath. When this succeeded he continued with the ace, queen and seven. As planned, all the diamond losers disappeared before West could ruff.

Smith recognized this play quickly because he had just read about it in a book. And he has been waiting for 30 years to be able to repeat it.

TERMINAL Jan. 16

Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3M	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	110 1/4	109 3/4	110 1/4	+1/4

It's a Po...
SPORTS
SCOREBOARD
Hockey

SPORTS

It's a Poor Crew of Purists That Sails Stars & Stripes So Well

By Angus Phillips

FREMANTLE, Australia — The secret weapon Dennis Conner used to sweep past archrival Tom Blackaller in the America's Cup semifinal trials...

It is a little pocket, tied up with red string and strapped into a niche at the pointy end of his blue 12-meter yacht, Stars & Stripes.

Inside the pocket is a head of garlic "Old Portuguese fishing tradition," explained tactician Tom Whidden. "It's supposed to bring good luck."

It seems a curious talisman aboard a space-age, computer-designed vessel built at great expense to win the prize in a rich man's sport.

But maybe a simple clump of garlic is right, since this Stars & Stripes skipper is the son of an San Diego commercial fisherman; the crew is made up of volunteers or near-volunteers living on a hairy edge of financial insolvency after years chasing a prize of no monetary value.

Most observers expect this to be the last cup in which amateurs run the boats. Corporate sponsorship is now practically assured by plans to relax rules for advertising aboard the boats, and with that sponsorship should come money to pay the help.

Conner said crewmen deserve what they would be making in business for the year or two they devote to a campaign, and he expects that to be the norm next time around.

"Next time, it'll all be pros and they'll make a lot of money," said Whidden.

The 11 men who make Stars & Stripes go, by contrast, are an eclectic breed. This may be the last time such a bunch gathers under the graying banner of pure, Corinthian sport, with a garlic head fastened to the bow.

On board are 10 college degrees. One sail trimmer has a masters in fine arts. One muscular grinder is a molecular biologist. There is a psychology major, two marine engineers, an economist, an English major and a meteorologist from Yale.

All, in one way or another, put careers on hold to sail for the cup, and except for the two paid engineers, who are salaried employees responsible for maintaining the boat as well as sailing it, they make nothing or next to nothing for all their trouble.

It is said that sailing for the America's Cup, for all its fiscal drawbacks, is "a life-defining thing." So who are these people and what makes them do this hard thing, 10 and 12 hours a day, seven days a week?

Starting from the bow, they are: Scott Vogel, 28, boomman, a naval architect with a degree from the New York Maritime College who left school in 1979 to join Conner's Freedom campaign and has been with him off and on ever since.

A short, wiry guy with a huge blond mustache, Vogel is one of two employees paid to keep the boat up. He is generally coated with grease or paint. He brought his wife, Dory, also a graduate of the maritime college, into the program as navigator on Conner's trial legs.

Yogel's view of the value of a 12-meter experience: "Some people work their whole lives to be able to do something like this. I'm just doing it backwards."

John Barnitt, 25, mastman/sewerman, is a \$10-a-day man from Fridley, Minnesota, where he grew up sailing small boats. Barnitt is the only noncollege man on the crew.

A big, cheerful former football player, Barnitt said of the sacrifice of sailing 12-meters: "Sailing in the America's Cup is exactly what I want to do. There is no sacrifice."

Jay Brown, 28, pitman, is a 1980 graduate of the University of Virginia with a bachelor's degree in English. Brown is a quiet type who said he got here by accident, having been introduced to the program by friends with whom he sailed Star boats in the Olympic trials.

down and make sure the jobs get done right."

John Wright, mainsail trimmer, 38, a graduate of the New York Merchant Marine Academy. He swore he was through with cup racing in 1983, "but then we lost, so we had some unfinished business to settle."

Tom Whidden, 38, tactician, was president of Solstad Sails when he came here in September, but has since sold his share and is between engagements, as they say. "I'm mentally ill," he said with a laugh when asked his motivation for sailing in the cup three straight times.

Whidden, who has a degree in psychology from Colby College, said he is not done with the cup yet. "It's hard not to do this," he said, smiling at his skipper. "Dennis and I are unemployable."

Peter Laler, 31, navigator, has a degree in meteorology from Yale and is director of the American Sailing Association. He twice declined offers to sail with Conner for the cup, but finally joined after his own effort with Courageous fell apart in last February's 12-meter world championship.

Dennis Conner, 44, skipper, majored in business at San Diego State. This is his fourth cup, third as skipper. He made history as the first American to lose the cup, in 1983, and now hopes to make it up by being the first to win it back.

Unlike many skipper here, Conner has a job outside sailing, as owner of a drapery business in San Diego. "This is my hobby," he insisted, even though sailing for the cup is his full-time preoccupation and has been since 1979.



Dennis Conner, son of a commercial fisherman; his crew lives on the edge of financial insolvency after years chasing a prize of no monetary value.

Williams, Hunter Gain Baseball Hall of Fame

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK — Billy Williams of the Chicago Cubs, who fell four votes short last year even though he hit 426 home runs in the major leagues, was voted into baseball's Hall of Fame on Wednesday night along with Jim (Catfish) Hunter, one of the best money pitchers of his time for the Oakland A's and the New York Yankees.

But 26 other candidates did not make it, starting with Representative Jim Bunning, Republican of

Kentucky, the pitcher who won election to Congress in November but who lost on the Hall of Fame ballot for the 11th straight time.

It was an election that corrected what many people thought was an injustice to Williams. He was one of the premier hitters and outfielders of his time, the 20th-ranked home-run hitter in history and a 290 career hitter during 16 seasons with the Cubs and two with the A's. He began his career in 1959 with the Cubs and in 1961 he was voted National League rookie of the year.

To get the required total of 75 percent of the votes in his sixth year on the ballot, he needed to be listed on 310 of the 412 ballots cast by baseball writers across the United States. He got 354 votes.

Hunter pitched 15 years and ranked as one of the colorful and accomplished stars of the championship Oakland teams early in the 1970s and of the championship Yankee teams late in the '70s. He won 20 games or more five seasons, pitched a perfect game against the Minnesota Twins in 1968, won the Cy Young Award in 1974, pitched in six All-Star Games and appeared in six World Series in seven years.

When he finally went home to his farm in North Carolina after the 1979 season, he had 224 victories and 166 losses. He also had the distinction of having helped instigate the free-agent revolution, by declaring his freedom from Charles O. Finley and the A's in 1974.

He had his best season with the A's that year, winning 25 games and losing 12. He went to the Yankees the following year, won 23 and lost 14 and began the second and closing phase of his career. He started nine World Series games, won five and lost three and retired with a solid reputation as one of the most professional pitchers of his time.

This was his third year on the



Kookaburra III, at bottom, sailed around the last mark in the lead and defeated Australia IV by 94 seconds Thursday in the competition to select a defender of the America's Cup.

Kookaburra Defeats Australia IV, After Jury Disqualifies Both Yachts

By Angus Phillips

FREMANTLE, Australia — Kookaburra III and Australia IV managed to finish a race Thursday without collision or protest, sparking hope that an America's Cup defender could be decided on the water, not in a jury room.

This was the replayed first race of the defender final trials, after the race Wednesday was scrubbed by a double disqualification that took almost all night for a jury to hear.

Thursday, with both sides bleary-eyed after arguing the protests, which weren't resolved until nearly 5 A.M., the 10 minutes of prestart maneuvering was uneventful and no one came close to a crash. Kookaburra III pulled away on the first leg and went on to win by 1 minute 34 seconds.

The victory put her up, 1-0, in the best-of-five series, which must be completed by Jan. 26, the final date for selecting a defender to race either Stars & Stripes or New Zealand for the cup.

Australia IV skipper Colin Beahel and Kookaburra III mainsail trimmer Peter Gilmour, who steers during prestarts, both expressed relief at the you-first start, in sharp contrast to the heated battle Wednesday that resulted in the double protest.

Both "entered the prestart very wary" after the night of testifying, said Gilmour. Citing the five collisions so far between his Australia IV and the two Kookaburras in the trials, syndicated chief Alan Bond said that indicates unreasoning aggression. The jury is fed up. With the skill of these helmsmen, they shouldn't be having collisions.

Kevin Parry said "we won't achieve the best defender by being Godly Two-Shoes out there."

Although a storm front swept through the course, bringing shifty winds up to 26 knots, the result was fairly clear early on, when Kookaburra III took a slight lead up the first windward leg, gained ground on a wind shift and pulled out to a 32-second lead by the first mark. She gained time on all four upwind legs and never was pressured.

"We were happy with the boat," said Beahel, "but we're going to have to lift our game" to win the right to defend the cup.

Defender and challenger trials were to resume Friday in winds expected to continue strong. The jury that disqualified both yachts heard eight hours of testimony on four protests filed Wednesday, after Kookaburra III won on the water by 29 seconds.

The jury found Australia IV at fault in a collision when it failed to keep clear of Kookaburra III, which clipped its stern gentry in prestart maneuvering.

Then the jury disqualified Kookaburra III for an incident earlier, when it failed to yield right of way to Australia IV. In both cases, the yacht on port tack failed to yield, one of the basic rules of yachting. The jury's marathon sitting was the longest for this cup competition, eclipsing the seven hours it spent mulling the propriety of the radical new sail Australia IV unveiled in the semifinals.

Germany Entering in '90 West Germany will enter the cup competition for the first time in 1990, double Olympic medalist Ulf Libor said Thursday in Fremantle, Agence-France Press reported.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Edwards Shoots 61 in Bob Hope Golf

LA QUINTA, California (AP) — David Edwards shot the best score of his career, an 11-under-par 61 at Indian Wells, for a two-shot lead Wednesday after one round of the Bob Hope Classic. Andy Bean, winner of two titles last year, shot 63 at Bermuda Dunes, with Dan Forsman next on a 65 at Indian Wells.

Edwards matched the low score shot on the PGA Tour last season, by Rod Cort and Don Pooley, and tied Bert Yanney's course record at Indian Wells, one of four desert courses used for the first four rounds of the five-day, 90-hole event.

3 Indoor World Track Marks Broken

OSAKA, Japan (UPI) — Sprinter Ben Johnson of Canada, pole vaulter Sergei Bubka and triple-jumper Oleg Prosenko, both of the Soviet Union, set indoor world marks Thursday at the Yomiuri International Indoor Track and Field Meet.

Johnson ran the 60-meter dash in 6.44 seconds, breaking his world mark of 6.50. Bubka raised his vault mark to 19 feet 6 1/2 inches (5.96 meters), from 18-6, and Prosenko leaped 57-1 1/4 (17.67 meters) to break the mark of 57-1 held by countryman Maria Brazzica. Indoor marks are unofficial.

For the Record

Jerry Vainisi, who helped build the nucleus of the team that won the Jeter Bowl one year ago, has been fired as general manager of the Chicago Bears. (UPI) The British Open's prize money will be increased by nearly \$75,000 for this year's golf tournament at Muirfield in Scotland, the Royal and Ancient Golf Club announced. (AFP)

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Hockey, NHL Standings, U.S. College Results, Basketball, NBA Standings, Tennis, Soccer, and American Cup 1987.

Hall of Fame ballot, and he made it a winning one by a tight margin. He was carried on 76.2 percent of the ballots, a total of 315. The only other candidate who got more than 50 percent of the

votes was Bunning, who also won 224 games (with 184 losses) during 17 seasons in the American and National leagues, mostly with the Detroit Tigers and Philadelphia Phillies. But he fell 21 votes short.

After Bunning came Orlando Cepeda with 179 votes and the late Roger Maris with 176, a loss of one vote from last year for the man who broke Babe Ruth's record by hitting 61 home runs in one season.



Yannick Noah of France was stretched at one point, but defeated Australian junior David MacPherson, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

Becker Makes Short Work of Long Match

MELBOURNE — It took him two hours, but two-time Wimbledon champion Boris Becker finally overcame Brod Dyke of Australia on Thursday to advance to the third round of the Australian Open Tennis Championships.

Becker needed only a half-hour to complete a 6-7 (4-7), 6-1, 6-4, 6-7 (12-14), 6-2 victory in a match that was suspended by darkness Wednesday after Dyke won the fourth-set tiebreaker.

However, Dyke was no match for the hard-serving West German when play was resumed.

Becker, 19, earned a meeting with his close friend and doubles partner, Stobodan Zivgovicov of Yugoslavia, who was a surprise semifinalist in the Australian Open in December 1985.

Third-seeded Yannick Noah and No. 5 Henri Leconte, both of France, also won Thursday, as the tournament produced few surprises. Noah, who said that this year he was taking grass court tournaments seriously for the first time, breezed past Australian junior David MacPherson, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3, while Leconte ousted Todd Nelson of the United States, 4-6, 7-6 (6-6), 6-2, 6-3. Seventh-seeded Brad Gilbert of the United States and 11th-seeded Pat Cash of Australia also won.

Gilbert was impressive in beating Brad Drewett of Australia, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2, while Cash had some uncomfortable moments before defeating inexperienced Claudio Pistolesi of Italy, 7-5, 2-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-2.

Cash, who was instrumental in Australia winning the Davis Cup from Sweden in December, received a hero's reception from the spillover crowd of 11,300 when he walked onto center court for his first appearance of the tournament.

Becker's victory over Dyke, ranked 64th in the world, helped him exercise the memory of the last Australian Open, in which he was

beaten in the second round by Michiel Schapers of the Netherlands.

"Obviously I had last year in the back of my mind," said Becker, seen as the main threat to top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia.

"That was such a disappointment and I didn't want it to happen again," Becker said. "He [Dyke] had to beat me. I wasn't going to lose it."

Becker said he was not looking forward to playing Zivgovicov.

"It is not easy playing a good friend," he said. "It is much better facing a player you don't like."

Noah next faces Bud Schmitz of the United States, a 4-6, 6-1, 6-7 (1-7), 6-2, 6-3 winner over compatriot Scott Davis, in the third round.

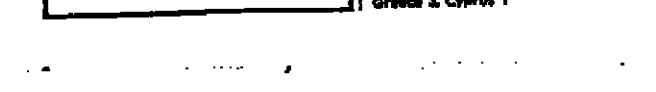
Leconte, a flamboyant player who is a great favorite with the Australian crowd, meets American Davis Cupper Paul Anacono, who battled his way past Australian qualifier Stephen Wood, 6-7 (5-7), 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

"The way I was playing in the last two sets has to make me confident," Leconte said.

In the second round of the women's singles, Jasmine Thompson of Australia upset 16th-seeded Rosalyn Fairbank of South Africa, 3-6, 6-4, 8-6. Fairbank was the only woman's seed eliminated Thursday.

Fourth-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia had to save off two set points in the second set before defeating Chinese-born Hui-Na of the United States, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6).

Next year, the Australian Open will be played on a synthetic surface at the new National Tennis Center in downtown Melbourne. That will leave Wimbledon as the only Grand Slam event played on grass.



OBSERVER

Hormone of Champions

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Way back in the Stone Age children who wanted to be athletic heroes ate the Breakfast of Champions. Now they take anabolic steroids.

Soon they will take something even scarier for building muscle, muscle and gristle: extract of growth hormone.

On the MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour recently, some people who seemed to know what they were talking about said the stuff was already around. A doctor said he had been approached by a man who had some and wanted advice on how to use it.

My advice would be, "Very cautiously," since it might well turn a fine brood of a boy into a seven-footer weighing 400 pounds.

It's doubtful that this stuff will be legalized for the purpose of swelling up athletes, but marijuana isn't legal either, just universally available. Kids will find it.

So will dads. There is a certain kind of dad who will disinherit any son who would rather be a rickety 200-pounder standing only 6 feet 4 inches tall than a muscular 300-pounder with that same stretch of skin that he can see a record by throwing William (Rafiq-er) Perry over the goal posts.

Not that there won't be plenty of youngsters eager for chemically induced enlargement whether dad approves or not. Adolescence is the time of fools. At age 13 or thereabouts, I would have been delighted to guzzle gallons of football-hero elixir if there'd been any.

There wasn't. It was the Stone Age. The only thing available was the Breakfast of Champions, which I ate, though with skepticism. I couldn't help wondering why, since the Breakfast of Champions was available to millions of people in stores all over the land, the country wasn't swarming with champions.

warp the conduct of American youth even in that primitive way. By age 18, after years of eating the Breakfast of Champions, I stood 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighed 139 pounds. Championship was not to be mine.

"Anabolic steroids" were then words that could only have turned up in a Buck Rogers radio adventure. ("In last night's installment, we left Buck and the beautiful Wilma Deering trapped by Killer Kane in an out-of-gas rocket ship adrift in the dreaded anabolic steroids, a desolate belt of fiery rocks lying between Jupiter and —")

Now, safely past youth's madness, I am thankful there were no chemical enlargers available when the beautiful Wilma Deering was flying the space beat with Buck. If there had been, considering the way age adds doughy tonnage to the once-lissome figure of youth, I might now weigh 350 pounds.

It's painful to think of the insouciance to which this condition would subject me. Imagine the jeers of athletic sons:

"Hey, old-timer, sorry we can't fit into the parker while you're in there, but we'll stand out here in the hall and say gee whiz if you'll tell us again about the time you weighed only 210 pounds and made third-string running guard on the all-high-school football team."

With the powerful growth hormone coming out the scene, it's anybody's guess what the social effects will be. We are not talking about a few gracefully muscled elite athletes, such as we now have playing professional basketball, but about hordes of 400-pound-giants, people who have had themselves artificially enlarged in hopes of cleaning up financially in athletic careers, only to discover that, as always in the sports industry, the supply of athletes grossly exceeds the demand.

Then we shall be left with all these unemployable enlarged athletes too big to fit most jobs and too heavy to enter the house without making the floors buckle. Dreams of sporting glory can be terribly tempting. Think twice, dads and lads. When the shouting dies life goes on, usually for 40 or 50 more years.

All this I confess to illustrate how hunger for athletic glory could

By Paul Taylor

The Layered Art of David Salle

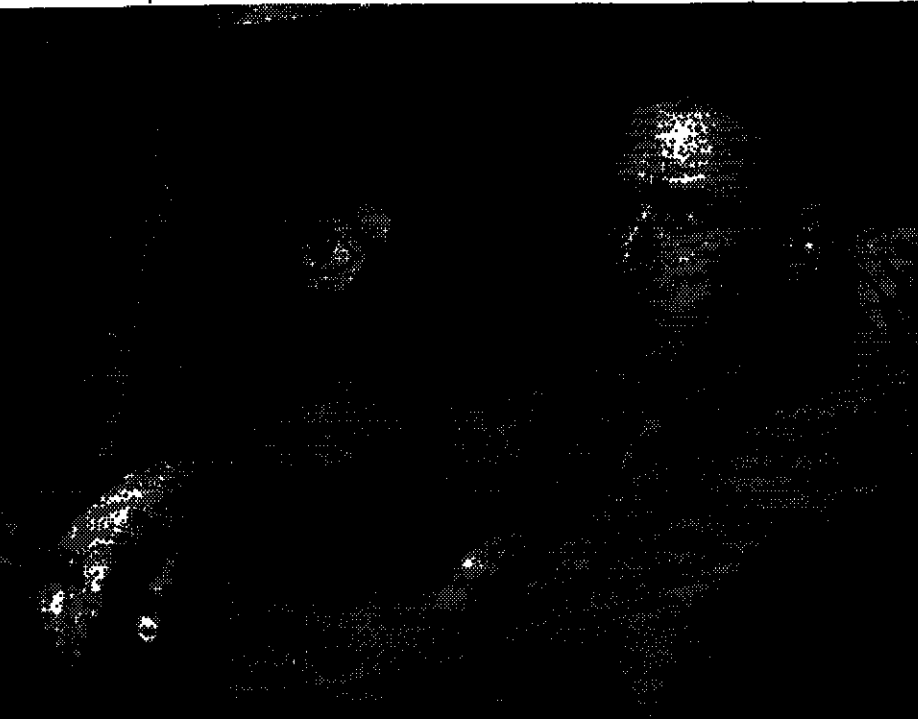
DAVID SALLE'S loft in the TriBeCa area of Manhattan is divided into two: his work studio is downstairs; his living quarters, upstairs. His studio, where he spends most of his time, is sparse and industrial-looking, whereas one floor above, everything is bright and jazzy. His paintings are usually also in two distinct parts — left and right, top and bottom and, recently, outside and inside, with one of the panels set inside another. Salle's name is pronounced with two syllables, as in Sally. And when he talks, he can't help faulting his own argument; he says he always sees both sides.

He describes his upstairs loft equivocally. Renovated by the young architect Christian Hübner, it is elegant, with a touch of the 1950s feel. "You could say that it's a low-ceilinged lightroom that feels rather claustrophobic. You could say it's a space with some architectural distinction and is quite sculptural. You could say that it's just another downtown loft space wanting to be a civilized house."

An impoverished young artist when he arrived in New York 11 years ago, Salle's paintings now fetch as much as \$85,000. He does about 20 a year and they are sold by two of the city's best-known art dealers, Mary Boone and Leo Castelli.

The work of the 34-year-old artist is included in the collections of London's Tate Gallery, the Centre Pompidou in Paris, the Musée d'Contemporary Art in Los Angeles and New York's Whitney Museum of American Art and the Museum of Modern Art. A survey of Salle's paintings from 1979 to 1986 will open Saturday at the Whitney and continue through March 29.

For the last two years, half of Salle's efforts have been spent designing sets and costumes for his friend, the choreographer Karole Armitage. His designs, including the distinctive stamp of his paintings — have appeared in Armitage's "The Molino Room" for the American Ballet Theatre, and in a dance work they created, "The Elizabethan Phrasing of the



David Salle in his "sculptural" studio. "You could say" several things about it.

Late Albert Ayler," which will be performed at the Brooklyn Academy of Music later this year. Salle's paintings are notoriously complex and erotically charged. In many works, a figure and an interior, or a portrait and a landscape, are enigmatically layered atop one another. He "quotes" liberally from existing imagery, from Brassaï's photographic studies to spray-painted crocodiles to Giacometti's paintings of human cadavers, and incorporates objects, such as coffee tables with their tops punched out. Salle's imagery is variously brooding and lighthearted; the colors, lurid and melancholy — dirty yellows, nervous greens and broiled reds.

For many, Salle's off-beat combinations of painting and sculpture, drawing and photography — in his "The Molino Room" — hit the mark. "He has taught me a new way of looking at a picture," says the architect Philip Johnson. "I like the violent contrasts and the ways the continuity is broken, though what they signify I don't know."

Salle's interest in art began when he was growing up in Wichita, Kansas, and at age 18 he headed for the newly founded California Institute of the Arts in Valencia, near Los Angeles. There, he shared a studio with the painter Eric Fischl, and one of his teachers was the artist John Baldessari, who recalls the "incredible batch of students at that time." He says, "David was certainly one of the best. He had an inquiring personality and omnivorous appetite for information about art."

When Salle ventured into New York in 1975, during the city's financial crisis, he was 22. By the following year, he was forced to declare himself bankrupt. And in 1979 he married, only to separate shortly thereafter.

During those first years in New York, he was just one more artist in a crowd of smart young artists, many from California. They colonized TriBeCa because SoHo was already filled to brimming with countercultural, minimalist and conceptual artists. A hallmark of New York's New

Wave was the generous "quoting" from past styles, and this distinguished all the arts. Two past-up jobs in the art departments of magazines — first in Wichita and later in New York — were a curiosity appropriate training for Salle, and many of his graphic female nudes were "appropriated" from a photographic magazine called Stag, for which he worked in 1976 and 1977. Salle plays down the work experience: "I was a very bad layout artist and I never tried to get good at it."

Salle held a self-out exhibition in the loft of two private art dealers on West Broadway in 1979. The show's success freed him from debt (although he was not legally solvent until 1983) and it allowed him to quit his part-time jobs. Other than working as a past-up artist, he was, at various times, a teacher at the Hartford Art School in Connecticut, a restaurant cook (with Julian Schnabel, his friend and fellow artist) and a reviewer of exhibitions.

In 1980, he and Schnabel arranged to exchange paintings. Salle gave Schnabel a typical dip-

tych titled "Daemolization." Then one day Schnabel phoned Salle, asking him over. He sat Salle down in one of two chairs facing a white sheet; he was going to unveil the painting he had made in exchange.

Although the two artists had always approached painting with the belief that nothing was necessarily out of bounds, Schnabel was nervous. Salle recalls, and on drawing aside the sheet said, "I've done something that will join us together in art history!" It was the same painting that Salle had given him, with the panels reversed, and a four portrait of Salle himself superimposed on the left. Later, the painting, retitled "Jump," was sold jointly for \$16,000 (midway between the 1980 market price of the two artists' work).

Salle paints with the door shut on his two assistants every day till at least 9 P.M., walks down the street to dine and then reads till early morning (currently, he is reading Edmund Wilson's diaries, "The Fabes").

"Everyone changes when they become successful," says the artist Ross Bleckner. "David's become more insular. He always exhibited a certain edge that came from his fear that people didn't like his work. When you become successful, you lose that fear." But his paintings are becoming more ambitious. If his choice of imagery is any measure, he is thinking more of the great art in history — about the old and modern masters — and less about the cheap, about pornography. Yet he retains the ability to pluck hidden gems from the neglected mine-shafts of culture, especially of the 1950s.

"When people refer to the '50s aspect in my work," Salle reflects, "perhaps they're thinking in terms of the mass-produced aspect of the culture, like boomers' tables. When I think about the '50s, I think of Balanchine's abstract ballets, of great abstract paintings, of humanely innovative architecture, of improvisational comedy, and of 'Loisix.'"

Paul Taylor is the publisher and founding editor of Art & Text magazine. This is excerpted from his article in The New York Times Magazine.

PEOPLE

Mr. Blackwell Chooses His Frumps of the Year

Mr. Blackwell, the fashion industry gadfly, spared neither the classy (Meryl Streep) nor the flashy (Cher) in his latest list of worst-dressed women. Blackwell complained that Streep looks like a "gypsy abandoned by a caravan" and called Cher the Popular Mechanics playmate of the month because "someone must have thrown a monkey wrench into her fashion taste." He also singled out the "Wheel of Fortune" girl Vanessa White (booby prize of the year), Bea Arthur ("leftovers" from a marked-down garage sale), the Duchess of York ("queen of last year's English county fair") and Barbra Streisand ("a shoddy second-hand Rose looking for a tour guide in Brooklyn"). More chastisement was aimed at Kathleen Turner, Whoopi Goldberg and Jessi Kassein, while Tyne Daly, an Eleanor Roosevelt, and Cagney & Lacey were a double entry as "fashion frumps of the year."

Saudi Arabia has asked French government to move the car system in the alpine of Megève because it gives a bird's eye view into chalets by the Saudi royal family. The Saudi became a diplomatic quagmire when local officials balked spending two million francs (ab. \$320,000) to move a pyramid that the Saudis complained spoiled their alpine view. The Saudi government took the matter directly to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac who sent experts to have a look.

John Frankenheimer announced that he will direct a film based on Ernest Hemingway's "Across the River and into the Trees." Shooting on the film scheduled to begin in Venice.

West Germany's government sponsored Inter-Nations of Bonn says it has awarded a cultural prize to Feng Zhai, of China's German scholars, translations into Chinese of German writers and thinkers. Goethe, Heine and Nietzsche will receive the prize of 10,000 Deutsche marks (about \$5,300) at a June ceremony in Bonn.

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